PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE-PAGES.

Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,464.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing (following)	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
8-30 P.M.				
18th July	PENINSULAR	5394		
25th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
1st Aug	ARABIA	7903		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9689
15th "	PERSIA	7951		
22nd "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
29th "	MARMORA	10509		
5th Sept	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA	10512
12th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
19th "	PENINSULAR	5394	MONGOLIA	9506
26th "	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug, 1908.
SALAZIE	4,147	Aillaud	3rd Sept, "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th " "
SYDNEY	4,118	X	26th Nov. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO,

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	17th July 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	14th August "
ORANIEN	4,118	Magnan	11th Sept. "

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD.
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure, 1908
TENSHIN MARU		K. Kon	11th July	22nd July.
TAKASAKI MARU		A. Mocker	23rd July	4th Aug.
TOYOMI MARU		M. Winckler	8th Aug	18th Aug.
YETOROFU MARU		K. Sato	18th Aug	29th Aug.
WAKAMIYA MARU		T. Yamawaki	31st Aug	12th Sept.
KAGESHIMA MARU		T. Arakawa	14th Sept	25th Sept.
MOYORI MARU		J. Hands	26th Sept	8th Oct.

For Freight apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager,
Nawasi Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (direct).

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
KOLA	1,206	Thur. 16th July	9 a.m.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 17th July	on arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,307 tons, on MONDAY, 20th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,206 tons, on THURSDAY, 16th July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on booking to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 2,269 tons, sailing on or about 18th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
16th July, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
F. FERDINAND	6,046		1st August 1908
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,096	F. Radosich	1st October 1908
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th Nov. 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* TRIESTE	5095	S. Cliumak	28th July 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
VORWAERTS	8999	B. Bednarz	25th July 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	Date.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,069	31st July 08.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	8,091	19th Aug "
OLYMPIA	C.F.Osborne,R.N.R.	8,124	5th Sept "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	24th " "
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	8,106	11th Oct "
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,388	24th " "
ELYSIA	New Steamer	6,500	11th Nov "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 335
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 415
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 633
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has failed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed Philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Therapion, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained in England, direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, &c., not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St. Helena, &c.—*Diamond Pale Advertiser* King CLEY

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA

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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

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THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,00,00 000

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907

ISSUED FOR	£2,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,493,800

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	43 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAWS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

FIRE PREVENTION
FIRE CHECKING
FIRE EXTINCTION

Do not fail to take advantage of an appliance that is quite convenient and entirely effective at a very small cost for the avoidance of damage by FIRE and the loss and inconvenience which FIRE entails to all. Do not continue in the old fashioned way, heedless of the loss you may incur. Do not be neglectful of the remedy within your reach.

THE MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

will instantly extinguish
BLAZING CELULOID, FLARING PETROL
or any kind of FIRE whatever the origin may be.

A CHILD CAN USE IT.
MINIMAX IS ALWAYS READY
MINIMAX IS ALWAYS HANDY
MINIMAX IS ALWAYS CERTAIN
MINIMAX IS ALWAYS EFFECTIVE

Actual FIRES Extinguished by the use of MINIMAX.
7951

MINIMAX IS INDISPENSABLE FOR MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARRIAGES FACTORIES, WAREHOUSES, SHOPS, OFFICES and BUILDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Write at once for our MINIMAX REPRESENTATIVE.

Sole Agents:
MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY & POONA.

ICES! ICES!!
COLD AND REFRESHING DRINKS.
BREAKFAST, TIFFIN, DINNER,
ENGLISH SIDE DISHES.
A SPECIALITY.
PEARSE & CO.'S STEAM BAKERY
Specialities:
WEDDING, BIRTHDAY AND CHRISTENING CAKES,
CHEESE CAKES,
DINNER ROLLS,
PAPRI AND SHREWSBURY BISCUITS,
BAKED TWICE A DAY BREAD.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & CO.

OFFICE 33, GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD, WORKS: TANK BUNDER

PROPRIETORS,
WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.
Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.
SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever, and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost illogical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre, or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effective cure of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE HAVELL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 3, Bond Street, Clerkenwell Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 19 Rupees Post Free.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the title of—
ANTI-SYPHILITIC, ANTI-SCROFULOUS, AND SPECIAL NERVE TONIC.

LIPTONS
FOR
QUALITY.

FROM 10TH JULY,
BOMBAY ADDRESS:
23 TO 33, APOLLO STREET,
FORT.

WHOLESALE ONLY
TEA, COFFEE, OILMANS STORES,
FRESH PROVISIONS.
KARACHI, NICOLL ROAD.

NEW YORK EXPORT & IMPORT CO.,
19 Hummum Street, BOMBAY.

THE ONLY AMERICAN INDENT COMMISSION HOUSE WITH AN ESTABLISHMENT IN INDIA.

We Solicit Indents for all classes of American Manufactured Products.

We also keep in stock a large assortment of the following:—

DRILLING MACHINES
STEAM PUMPS
HAND PUMPS
PORTABLE FORGES
ENGINEER'S TAPS AND DIES
SMALL TOOLS
AND
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

And are in a position to give immediate delivery.
WE SOLICIT CONTRACTS FOR SUPPLYING
Electrical and Mechanical Machinery of all kinds.
Estimates and Lists on Application.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description. Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES

furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

OFFICES AND WORKS

Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK (The Original)
The Ideal Food for all ages.
Untouched by hand—no bacteria—pure and sweet, a real food.
Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.
HORLICK'S stands pre-eminent in its power of enabling the system to resist disease and in building up and strengthening the constitution—invaluable during convalescence or during illness.
NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of JAVA SUGAR per s. s. "ITINDA" from JAVA are hereby notified that the Steamer is expected to ARRIVE in Bombay, on 16th July, and will discharge in Dock.

(2). Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for Delivery orders and to take delivery immediately.

(3). The Company's Surveyor, Captain Macfadyen will attend every morning, between 8 and 9 a. m., to Survey damaged bags. No Survey will be held after seven days after landing of the last bag.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO., *Agents.*

14TH JULY, 1908.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 250 per whole share and Rs. 62-8-0 per quarter share, has been declared and made payable on and after 3rd August to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on 27th July on presentation of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 28th July to 10th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

WALLACE & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

BOMBAY, 15TH JULY, 1908.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD., LAHORE.

JUST SEE, what the people say about the PROMPT SETTLEMENT of CLAIMS :—

HARKISHENLAL & CO., Chief Agents.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE SECRETARY, BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD., LAHORE.

DEAR SIR,

"I beg to acknowledge receipt of the Cheque for Rs. 1,000 sent by you.

I am very pleased to see that your Company has SETTLED my CLAIM so very promptly. It is a special feature of your Company to settle claims so promptly and without any inconvenience to the claimant and not only this, but the Company assist the claimant in his getting the money, as has been the case with us in respect of my Policy No. 1180. I am much obliged to you for all this kindness."

Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) MOOLCHAND PANDIT, PLEADER.

PESHAWAR, 1ST JUNE, 1908.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!!

FOR TEN DAYS ONLY, the Stock-in-trade made by Messrs. Connor Gerrard and Co., including original and Artistically designed Mahogany and teakwood Drawing, Dining and Bedroom Furniture :—Billiard Tables, Ladies' Velvet Culted Cues and all accessories, Rich Silk Tapestries, Cretonnes, Muslin Curtains, Carpets, Rugs, etc. All at exceptionally REDUCED PRICES.

An opportunity to furnish a home artistically and reasonably which should not be missed.

WATERLOO MANSIONS, Opposite Wellington Fountain, Fort.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAMS fitted to your own tastes, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
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PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 600,000

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Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
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CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUND.....£ 310,000

HEAD OFFICE : 60, Threadneedle Street, London E. C. LONDON BANKERS : The Bank of England. The London Joint Stock Bank.

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RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE MATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.	
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Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.	
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.	
Rangoon.	Colombo	Yokohama.	
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Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

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CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
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ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... ,, 15,050,000

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Young Woman Found in Awful Condition with Scabies—Body a Mass of Sores from Scratching—Tried Many Remedies for Seven Weeks—Result Was Discouraging, But

ITCHING TORTURES YIELDED TO CUTICURA

"While I was doing missionary work in the lower portion of several cities I found it necessary to know a little of the efficacy of a few medicines and after a while I found that a little knowledge of Cuticura was about all I needed. One of the very bad cases I had to deal with was that of a young woman who had come to us not only broken in spirit but in a most awful condition physically. Our doctor examined her and told us that she had scabies (the itch), incipient paresis, rheumatism, etc., brought on from exposure and the effects of her ragged-edged life. Her poor body was a mass of sores from scratching and she was not able to retain solid food. We tried many things, a good tonic was prescribed and baths with a rubbing of lard and sulphur. We worked hard for seven weeks and you can imagine how discouraged we were when, after all that time, we could see so little improvement. One day I happened to see a Cuticura advertisement telling how a little baby had been cured of a bad case of skin eruption, and although I had but 97 cents (four shillings) with me, I bought a cake of Cuticura Soap and a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent. When I reached Lome I was like a child with a new toy, and we bathed our patient well and gave her a full dose of the Resolvent. She slept that night better than she had since she had been with us and the next day I located the price of a box of Cuticura Ointment. I am not exaggerating when I say that in exactly five weeks this young woman was able to look for a position, being strong enough to work and full of ambition. In another month she left the home, strong and well. Laura Jane Bates, 85 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y., U. S. A., Mar. 11, '07."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent, or Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated), to Purify the Blood. A Single Set, from One to Three Dollars, is often sufficient. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Stephen's Ink, which I have used for 10 years in my family.—GOKULDAS TEMPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay

Stephens' Ink

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES : EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street. LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,915,000
Total Revenue for 1906 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent, per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For 1906 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to Messrs. KING KING & Co., *Secretaries,* NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co., KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders.

ASSETS EXCEED, 14 Crores of Rupees.

PREMIUM INCOME, 3 Crores of Rupees

A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable.

Apply CROFT MODY & CO., *Chief Agents for* India, Burma, and Ceylon BOMBAY.

UNEQUALLED FOR QUALITY !

Kaviraj N. N. Sen's KESHRANJAN.

This preparation exerts an impressive cooling effect on the Brain and removes nervous headache. This is a marvellous specific against baldness. For sparse hair or grey hair *Keshranjan* is a tried remedy. It has an abundance of sweet perfume and is full of hair-growing properties.

Ladies Love Keshranjan oil as a favourite hair dressing.

Price :—Re. 1 per bottle—Rs. 1-5 post-free.

OUR NETRABINDU cures inflammation of the eye, ophthalmia, cataract, fleshy growth, ulceration, Watering of the eye, short sightedness, sore eye, staphyloma, and all sorts of derangement of the eye, fear or intolerance of light, granulous eyelids and all obstinate eye-diseases.

Price per phial Re. 1 ; Packing and postage As. 5.

THE AYURVEDIC SYSTEM OF HINDU MEDICINE.

In English by Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen. Complete in 3 Volumes, containing two thousand honestly printed pages. It deals with Therapeutics, Pathology, Pharmacy, a full descriptions of reducing different metals with an exhaustive glossary of plants in Hindee, Sanskrit, Bengali, with their Scientific names.

	Rs.	a.
Price 3 Volumes complete	8	0
Packing and Postage..	1	4
One Volume	4	0
Packing and Postage.....	0	12

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN, Government Medical Diploma Holder. M. C. S. (Paris), S. H. C. I., and M. S. S. (London), &c. Nos. 16/1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

FOR SALE. BUNGALOW, CHAWLS, &c.

RAMCHANDRA HALL BUNGALOW and its PREMISES, at Tardeo, at the corner of the Arthur Road, including Cook Room, Stables and all surrounding Chawls with the land admeasuring 10,478 square yards are available FOR SALE. Apply with highest offer to the address below where plan can be seen between 1 and 4 P.M., daily.

RAO BAHADUR DHONDIBA H. BARDE, J. P., Hains Road, Sunder Lane, No. 6, Jacob Circle, Bombay.

WANTED,

AN EDITOR, for a small Daily Paper, at outstation. One who has edited a Paper or has been Sub-Editor. Need apply with references to Box No.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Virawa 2,176 tons' Captain E. G. Carre, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta, with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers.

THE steamer Beme, 1,809 tons, Captain S. H. Stockwell arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosine oil.

THE steamer Strathblane, 2,829 tons, Captain J. Smith, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kola, 510 tons Captain W. Moxon will sail to-day for Persian Gulf etc., with a general cargo, and Mr. B. C. Rases and 65 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Sealda 3,437 tons, Captain R. Brown, will sail to-day for Calcutta,

THE steamer Lendenhall, 2,595 tons, Captain P. R. Silverlock, will sail to-day for Portsaid, (for order), with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 14th July 1908, should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Stream.

R I M S Mayo.....Comdr ...Hand.....R I Marine

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus .....Comdr F G Bird .....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook..Lt. E. W. Huddleston...R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge .....Comdr Farwell.....R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Survey St
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beanchamp...Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 15.

Abbotsford...2352 Scroggie .....The Bombay Co
Alavi .....2324 Fruin Hill .....B & P S N Co
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin .....T Jeewandas
Begum .....2942 McNicall .....TMorrison & Co
Birawa.....2116 Carre.....M Mackenzie & Co
Beme .....1899 Stockwell.....Shaw Wallace & Co
Clematis.....2329 Davies .....James Mackintoss & Co
Firoze.....2005 Watson.....Bo & P S N Co
Frankdale.....3099 Kidd .....W & A G & Co
Garcube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Kt. Errant ...4778 Kindall .....K N & Co
Kirley Bank.....2092 Kerr .....W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Largo Law .....2500 Kadersow.....W and A G & Co
Lalpoora.....2124 Fry .....M M & Co
Monsoori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Mattiefels.....3110 Schwarz..... W & A Graham & Co
Mozaffari.....1387 Molohy .....B & P S N Co
Nownel Bahr..178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Oriental.....3085 Snow .....P & O Co
Rahmani.....1172 Geddie .....N P B & P S N Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tius Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ....2555 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Strathblane...2829 Smith .....W & A G & Co
Shah Najam...2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Strathgarry...2840 Stanhope R A Willis .....
Singu.....1912 Pritchell.....F F Cambell & Co
Warora .....2565 Shepherd..... .....M M & Co
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co
Haidari ...1563 DeLorine Mauritius 24-7 B I S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Delhi	4783	Snow	Shanghai	22-7	P & O Co
B Axenfels	2759	Strufing	Hamburg	18-7	W & A G & Co
C&R	Trafford Hall	3434	Hood.	26-7	Newport K N & Co
D&E	Santhia	3553	Thompson	Stream	17-7 M M & Co
F	Arcadia	3513	Valentine	Shanghai	5-8 P & O Co
G	Kola	498	Moxon	Persian Gulf	16-7 M M & Co
H	Africa	1301	Whitehead	Busreh	20-7 M M & Co
I	Arviatan	1821	Watt	London	25-7 Ralli Bros
K	Ras Bera	2497	Morris M'borough		17-7 W & A G & Co
L	Satrunji	547	Hoosein	Repairing	N F Bo S N Co Ld
N	Labuan	2293	Ross	Dunkirk	28-7 W & A G & Co
O	Rydal Hall	2139	Jones	Hull	16-7 K Nixon & Co
P	Yetoshi Maru		Kon	Kobe	22-7 N Y Kaisha
Q	President	2086	Mulallamer	Z'bar	20-7 A Strandes

H W P D

Kaveri..... 553 Mahomed ...B'nagar 15-7 Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati.. 524 Mahomed ...K'chi 16-7 Bo S N Co Ld
Courland... 760 Ebrahim ...M Goa 17-7 Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Castalia...4081 Abrey L'pool...15-7 W & A G & Co
4 Ischia..... 248 Belsets. ...Shanghai 7-7 F R S N Co
5 Lindenhall 2566 Siverlock P Said 16 7 W & A G & Co
6 C. Grant 2504 Alexander Chittagong 18-7 F M & Co
7 Havre Ville-de Tamatave 2553 Leperson 18-7J M & Co
8 Itria.....3420 Tenmiek.....N F.....M M & Co
9 City of Paris 5909 Campbell. K'chi 22-7 K Nixon & Co
10 Banca .....3794 LeMare ...Kobe.. 16-7 P & O Co
12 Peninsular ...1929 Palmer..London...18-7 P & O Co
14 Linga .....951 McDiarmid...K'chi 17-7 M M & Co
15 Sealda ...3438 Brown...Calcutta...16-7 ...M M & Co
16 Lhasa..... 941 Rothwell.....N F M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	Bomi s.....	Stockwell ...	Rangoon, June 25
15	Virawa s.....	Carre	Calcutta, July 3

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	D Balduino s	Magowzini ...	Genoa, &c
	Garryvale s.....	McLure	Barrow
	Castalia s	Abrey	Liverpool, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearance yesterday :—

Steamer London Hall, Silverlock, for Port Said (for order.
" Sealda, Brown, for Calcutta
" Kola, Moxon, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Strathblane, Smith, for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Dumbea, for Numea, &c.
" Terrier, for Bangkok.
" Santhia, for Calcutta, &c.
" Beme, for Rangoon.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	From
4	Border Knight	Calcutta
5	Florican	Calcutta
10	Clan Macinnes	Liverpool
11	Oceana	Calcutta
13	Palamcotta	Negapatam
11	Pitzclarence	Bunbury

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Campbell, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 12th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ranald, left Suez for Colombo Madras and Calcutta, on the evening of the 11th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Chatton, left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 11th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Palawan, arrived at London on the afternoon of the 14th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Egypt, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the evening of the 13th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser, left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 14th instant afternoon via Lamu and Mombasa.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Franz Ferdinand, from Trieste, left Aden on the 14th instant and is due here on the morning of the 21st instant.

The same Co's steamer Kaerber, from Bombay, arrived in Suez on the afternoon of the 14th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS, JULY 15.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—47 bales skins, Abba Haji Mahomed and Co ; 3 bales woollen carpets, G P Stavrides and Co ; 3 bales carpets, S J Tillery; 12 bales hides, Ewart Latham and Co ; 24 bales skins, Khan and Khan; 42 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co ; 2 cases brassware Ardeshir and Co ; 2 cases condements, H Muncherji and Sons ; 31 bales skins, R M Kooka.

FOR HULL.

Ras Bera s—2,100 cwts myrabollams, and 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Wazji Becher,

FOR NEW YORK.

Peninsular s—1 bale carpets, G P Stavrides and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Rydall Hall s—110 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 100 bales cotton and 100 bales cottonfly, Nensey Peerbhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Axenfels s—437 cwts rapeseed, Harry Kanji ; 110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Axenfels s—508 cwts myrabollams, W Becher.
Labuan s—450 bales cotton, 3,000 cwts poppy seed, 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville-de-Tamatave s—1,003 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co; 1 pot rosa oil, M A Patheria.

FOR GENOA.

Ville-de-Tamatave s—300 bales cotton. Watchaghandy and Sons.

FOR HONGKONG.

Banca s—70 cwts kismiss Tokersey Canjee ; 100 bales twist, The Metsui B Kaisha ; 83 cwts dryfruits D N Shroff.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Yeboshi Maru s—1,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.
Delhi s—200 bales piecegoods, E D Sasseon and Co.
Ischia s—300 bales twist C Bhawanidas.

FOR KOBE.

Banca s—124 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Banca s—236 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Panca s—333 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR HAIPHONG.

Dumbea s—850 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MELBOURNE.

Dumbea s—100 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 16th July.

257.—Detail for the week ending 18th instant :—

To-day Thursday 16th inst—"L" Coy Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 7-45 a m.

"I" Coy Parade on Coy Parade ground at 4-15 p m.

"M" Coy Parade on Coy Parade ground at 3-15 p m.

Friday 17th Inst.—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p. m.

Subject for the week—Physical Training without Arms.

258.—Rifle Meeting.—It is notified for information that the Programme of the Southern India Rifle Association has been received and can be seen at Head-Quarters. Entries close on the 25th instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Arabia" which is expected to-morrow from London, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Drummond, Mr J C S	McGregor, Mr D
Drummond, Mrs and 2 infants	Meredith, Mr L
Fisher, Mr R W	Stewart, Miss C
Healy, Miss B	Stewart, Mrs K
Hughes, Mr J E Mrs and infant	Samson, Mr David
Jones, Mr D	Salat, Mr R M
	Scharenhorst, Miss S J
	Yates, Lieut C M

FROM MARSEILLES.

Arpar, Mr G	Munro, Hon Mr Justice
Bose, Mr S N	Munro, Mrs
Bose, Mr K C	McMurtrie, Mr S
Brownrigg, Lt W D	Mutsford, Mr W
Betts, Mr C C	McLean, Mr C S
Corley, Mr F E	Oliver, Mr L C and Mrs
Cole, Mrs B	Rees, Mr W O
Das Gupta, Mr J K	Stewart, Capt A F
Ewing, Rev A H	Smith, Mr H Moncrieff
Franklin, Mr J	Simpson, Mr J A
Godwin, Capt S R	Troe, Lt H B Le S
Grimston, Col R E	Trevor, Surg-Genl
Holme, Mr A T and Mrs	White, Sir Arnold
Hoskin, Maj C A	Ward, Mr A W
Mitchell, Mr G G	

FROM BRINDISI.

Allen, Maj W	Lewis, Mr W R
Barter, Lt-Col W B	McBride, Rev A
Clarke, Lieut B	Napier, Mr C

FOR KARACHI.

Crofton, Maj C W	McIver, Miss J H
Gardner, Mr E	Robertson, Miss R
Laski, Mr N	

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	Chins.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhatan Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 15th July 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	14	8	5 p. m.	4	9
Teheran ...	15	12	55 p. m.	0	45
Suez	15	2	10 p. m.	0	24

THE clergy of Southwark Diocese have challenged the clergy of London Diocese to play them at cricket on the ground of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Among the London clergy are some notable cricketers, including the Rev. F. H. Gillingham, the Essex batsman.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SIFTON—July 2, at Ranchi, the wife of Mr. J. D. Sifton, I. C. S., of a daughter.

DEATH.

HARMAN—July 7, at Clair Ville, Muzoorie, Arthur Leslie Harman of Moorlah, Champarun, aged 57 years.

H. T. BINKS.
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 10m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 0-33m.; 1-27a.; Low water, 6-31m., 7-35a.
Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court : The Tilak Sedition cases, 11-30 a. m.
Football, the Harwood League, Cooperage, 6 p. m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—July 20th, Last quarter, 5h. 31·7m. p. m.; July 28th, New Moon, 0h. 46·8m. p.m., July 30th, in Apogee, 8h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, July 17.—P. and O. steamer "Arabia," with English mails of 3rd inst., due to arrive at 6 a. m. Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court : the Tilak Sedition cases, 11-30 a. m. Sun rises, 6h. 10m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m. ; High water, 1-25m., 2-11a.; Low water, 7-20m., 8-25a.

Saturday, July 18.—Bombay Gymkhana Cricket matches : "A" team vs. Elphinstone College, home ground ; "B" team vs. Fort and Proprietary School, away. Sun rises, 6h., 11m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 2-19m., 2-56a.; Low water, 8-10m., 9-18a.

Sunday, July 19.—5th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 11m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 3-16m., 3-43a.; Low water, 9-3m., 10-15a.

Monday, July 20.—Sun rises, 6h. 12m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 4-19m., 4-34a.; Low water, 10-5m., 11-16a.

Tuesday, July 21.—Sun rises, 6h. 12m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 5-36m., 5-31a.; Low water, 11-26m.

Wednesday, July 22.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p. m. The Petit Nagpore Swadeshi Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company, 7 Elphinstone Circle, 3-40 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 12m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 18m. ; High water, 6-59m., 8-37a.; Low water, 0-18m., 9-54a.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquiry in the Prince's Dock, relative to the death of a Hindu (20), name unknown, who had accidentally fallen into the hold of the s.s. "Ischia," and died of fatal injuries. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

A RUDE AWAKENING.—Jayeshwar Kala (30), a Pardesi Police Ramosi, while asleep on a bench on the first storey of a chawl in the Mahim Division, fell off the bench and on to the staircase, receiving internal injuries and injury to the spine. He was removed to the Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy Hospital.

THEFT BY AN AYAH.—Eliza Moses, a medical practitioner residing in Babula Tank, has reported to the Police that during his wife's absence from the house on Tuesday evening, a Goanese ayah named Adeline, ran away with ornaments and cash, valued at Rs. 916.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Vithu Mahadu (45), cart driver, while driving along Argyle Road, had his spine broken by a large box in his cart toppling over him, owing to its having been upset by the accidental breaking of the cart-pole. He was removed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital on Tuesday.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s. s. "Ischia" will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7-30 p. m., on Thursday, the 16th instant.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Dumbea" will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9-0 a.m., on Friday, the 17th instant. Parcel mail for Indo-China and Netherlands India close at 5-30 p. m. on the 16th idem.

BAND AT THE PAREL INSTITUTE.—By kind permision of Lt.-Colonel S.J. Sarjant, V.D., and officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m. to-day :—

Polka Song	La Tonkinoise	Christine
American Sketch	Darkie Boatman	Ascher
Valse	An der schonen Blauen Donau	Strauss
Selection	The Cherry Girl	Ivan Caryll
Serenade	Lyrique	C. Elgar
Galop	John Peel	F. Hunt

S. S. "COURLAND" IN A CYCLONE.

The Bombay Steam Navigation Company's steamer "Courland," of 760 tons, under the command of Captain Nohalla Ibrahim, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Karachi, after experiencing a cyclone during the voyage. The "Courland" left Karachi on the 6th July with a general cargo and two passengers, but after steaming about thirty miles she felt the effects of weather. Strong south-westerly wind set in with heavy swell, the storm reaching its height when the "Courland" was about 123 miles from Karachi. The Captain deemed it advisable to put into the nearest port, and accordingly the course of the vessel was altered and made to the Gulf of Cutch. She got safely to the port of Saliaya where she remained till the 13th instant when the weather had improved and she arrived in Bombay safely yesterday morning. Slight damage was sustained by the vessel during the cyclone.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charming, ornamental as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot : 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 15.

The trough of low pressure continues against the hills, and slight changes in the Barometer have caused the area of low pressure in North-West India to shift from the South-West Punjab to Upper Sind, with the result that the Arabian Sea Monsoon has given nearly general rain in the Gangetic plain and East and North Punjab, it has also occasioned local rain in the Central Provinces, Gujarat and the Deccan and general rain on the West Coast of the Peninsula.

Owing to the position of the trough of low pressure, the Bay Monsoon has been confined, almost entirely, to Burma and North-East India, and the rainfall due to it has been general in these areas, except in Central Burma, where weather continues dry.

The principal rainfall amounts are : -Toungoo, Bhamo and Myitkyina, one inch; Thayetmyo, three-quarters of an inch ; Dhubri and Jalpaiguri, two inches ; Sambalpur and Dharbhanga, one and half inches ; Hazaribagh, Patna, Gorakhpur and Nowgong, one inch ; Allahabad, Meerut and Dehra Dun, half an inch ; Cawnpore, one and a half inches; Lucknow, six inches; Agra, four inches; Mainpuri, Bareilly, Chakrata and Simla, two inches ; Delhi and Sirsa, one and a half inches ; Calicut and Cochin, two inches ; Nizamabad, three inches ; Gulbarga, one inch ; Gopalpur, two inches.

Clouds have increased in the North-West ; skies are completely overcast over, by far, the greater part of the country ; humidity is normal, or in excess, and in Upper India and the Gangetic plain, the weather is generally cooler than usual.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, North-East India, the United Provinces and on the West Coast of the Peninsula, and local rain in the Punjab, Central India, the Central Provinces and the Deccan ; also a few falls in Rajputana, Gujarat and on the East Coast.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 15th July 1908 was 29·698 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 6 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the hight of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Espia. Byculla nade In Cts	Fort Colaba. In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	42·20	40·18	38·90	30·39
Wednesday, 15th July 1908.	0·24	0·50	0·69	0·38
Total	42·44	40·68	39·59	30·77
Up to same date last year...	33·38	30·30	34·60	37·14

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.
July 15.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg Total. 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·12	33·11	14·58	30·76

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (14th)	91·1	86·1	...	0·00
Jaak	94·3	85·3	...	0·00
Muskat (14th)	93·3	86·1	...	0·00
Multan	103·8	80·5	0·19	2·83
Rawalpindi	84·4	73·6	0·57	12·32
Lahore	84·9	77·2	0·18	4·40
Sirsa	85·3	74·6	1·48	8·69
Ambala	...	...	0·80	...
Delhi	87·2	79·2	1·40	5·71
Agra	87·0	76·0	3·87	11·14
Mainpuri	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	83·5	77·5	0·93	8·82
Cawnpore	89·4	75·5	1·60	7·57
Allahabad	87·1	77·0	0·50	4·00
Jacobabad	106·6	84·8	...	0·33
Karachi	89·0	81·0	...	2·35
Ajmer	81·9	75·7	...	5·67
Jaipur	81·7	75·6	0·20	6·06
Kotah	87·0	75·6	...	7·19
Bhuj	86·1	75·0	0·10	3·80
Dwarka	83·3	80·7	0·08	5·88
Veraval	82·7	79·3	0·27	7·27
Rajkot	87·4	74·7	0·10	8·18
Bhavnagar Para	91·6	76·5	0·09	7·91
Surat	85·1	78·1	...	31·45
Ahmedabad	89·1	76·2	0·06	12·08
Deesa	85·8	74·9	0·31	20·73
Neemuch	85·0	73·7	...	5·79
Indore	81·6	72·1	0·06	11·36
Jubbulpore	84·5	74·3	0·30	17·92
Sangor	80·6	73·0	0·23	11·23
Hoshangabad	85·6	74·4	...	18·01
Khandwa	87·7	75·6	0·02	9·47
Akola	89·7	72·6	...	14·19
Amraoti	87·8	73·8	...	14·51
Nagpur	87·1	74·6	0·08	20·31
Chanda	86·5	74·0	0·18	20·97
Raipur	85·7	74·4	0·04	15·26
Bombay	84·1	77·2	0·38	30·77
Ratnagiri	84·3	76·9	0·30	38·37
Mormugao	85·0	76·2	0·30	40·56
Karwar	85·3	P	1·19	52·68
Malegaon	88·4	72·1	...	6·49
Ahmednagar	89·4	70·0	...	3·62
Poona	79·5	69·8	0·16	5·00
Sholapur	86·8	70·4	0·58	3·72
Bijapur	83·2	69·2	0·02	2·38
Belgaum	76·3	66·6	0·26	23·97
Aurangabad	86·2	69·2	0·09	3·86
Nizamabad (Indur)	86·9	74·2	2·93	13·64
Hyderabad	85·8	73·2	0·26	7·64
Mangalore	84·2	72·9	1·66	55·24
Calicut	79·8	72·6	2·46	47·23
Cochin	82·2	73·3	2·25	30·83
Colombo	87·5	78·0	...	4·47
Masulipatam	96·3	77·1	0·66	4·53
Bellary	91·0	75·3	...	1·23
Cuddapah	93·2	73·1	0·52	2·23
Madras	96·0	79·5	0·10	1·03
Bangalore	79·8	65·3	0·01	2·50
Coimbatore	88·9	69·8	...	0·44
Trichinopoly	94·6	78·3	...	2·97
Negapatam	95·9	80·5	...	3·43

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 15TH JULY 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 15th July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—General rain has been received ; the largest amounts being Delhi 1·40 inches, Sirsa 1·48 inches, Ambala 0·90 inch and Rawalpindi 0·57 inch. Skies are heavily overcast. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature has fallen and is normal at Multan but elsewhere 7° to 16° below the average ; night temperature is generally normal. Winds are southerly or south-easterly in the south-east Punjab and northerly at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been general and heavy ; Agra has received 3·87 inches, and Cawnpore 1·60 inches and Allahabad 0·50 inch. Skies are generally heavily overcast. Humidity has increased and is now in excess at most stations. Maximum temperature is below normal over nearly the whole division but the minimum is normal or in slight defect. Winds are south-westerly.

Sind and Rajputana,—Jaipur reports 0·20 inch of rain. Skies are heavily clouded. The average amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature has fallen in North Rajputana and is low there during the day, the deficiency being 12°. Winds are westerly.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Local rain has fallen ; Deesa has had 0·31 inch, Bhuj and Rajkot 0·10 inch and Veraval 0·27 inch. Skies are moderately clouded on the Kathiawar Coast but are elsewhere heavily overcast. Humidity and temperature are normal. Winds are south-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local ; Jubbulpore has had 0·30 inch, Sangor 0·23 inch and Chanda 0·18 inch. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air has decreased and is now in defect at Amraoti and Nagpur while elsewhere it continues generally equal to the average. Temperature is normal. Winds are south-westerly.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen ; Bombay reports 0·38 inch, Ratnagiri and Mormugao 0·30 inch and Karwar 1·19 inches. Skies are heavily overcast. Humidity and temperature are normal. Winds are westerly or south-westerly.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Nizamabad records 2·93 inches, Hyderabad and Belgaum 0·26 inch, Sholapur 0·58 inch and Poona 0·16 inch. Skies are generally heavily clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is equal to the average. Winds are south-westerly or westerly.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has increased on the West Coast as far north as Mormugao and the monsoon is apparently strengthening.

Nearly general rain is probable on the West Coast; local rain in the Central Provinces, the Deccan, Gujarat and Kathiawar. A few falls are likely in Rajputana.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

KEMP AND CO.

The twenty-seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of Kemp and Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. Sir Hurkissondas Nurrotumdas presided.

In moving the adoption of the report the Chairman said :—"I have pleasure in stating that the turnover of the business is again a record, being the highest since the formation of the Company. All the departments show an increase and the general volume is well maintained. Being as we are an industrial and scientific firm, our expenses are naturally high, but we are carefully watching these and keeping them as low as possible. Your stock is much higher than usual, several large investments having been added during the year which are selling satisfactorily. Our Prescribers' Pharmacopœia has met with a most favorable reception, more than half of the edition being already sold.

The accounts of the Armenian Lane property is included in this report and we believe your directors' action in this matter will meet with your approval.

All the branches are working very well and satisfactorily.

You will naturally expect me to allude to the disastrous fire which took place in our Laboratory in May last, although the official report of the same will not appear until your next Balance Sheet is issued. The fire has crippled business a great deal and has caused immense inconvenience worry and trouble, but I can tell you that your interests will not suffer, as everything was insured and we must congratulate ourselves on having taken, as usual, particular care when insuring your property. The stock has been carefully taken and checked as usual by your verifiers.

Your building in Armenian Lane was sold by the directors during the year for Rs. 67,500. Part of this was utilised in the business, and the balance, after paying all incidental expenses in connection with the sale, viz. Rs. 38,298-8-10, was invested in public securities. The discounted value of the building on March 31st, 1907, was Rs. 25,867-9-2. The balance of profit and loss account is Rs. 32,149-15-6 which the directors recommend to be disposed of as follows :—At credit of profit and loss account, Rs. 32,149-15-6 ; dividend of 8 per cent. per annum on paid up capital, or Rs. 14 per share, Rs. 28,000 ; deterioration of plant and furniture, Rs. 2,590-12-11 ; bad debts, Rs. 1,559-2-7—Total Rs. 32,149-15-6. The Reserve Fund now stands at Rs. 2,82,426-13-7. With all the details of the management, and the efficiency of the staff, the directors are quite satisfied. The directors are satisfied with the working of the branches at Cumballa Hill, Byculla and Taj Mahal Hotel, all of which show a satisfactory increase."

A dividend of Rs. 14 per share was declared. Sir Hurkissondas Nurrotumdas and Mr. Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebhoy were re-elected directors and Mr. P. N. Wadia was re-elected auditor. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the business.

BOMBAY BURMA TRADING CORPORATION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, was held on Wednesday afternoon, at the office of the Company, 4 Esplanade Circle, Fort, Bombay. Mr. H. C. Wright presided. Some alterations in the Articles of Association were made.

THE SIRDAR CARBONIC GAS COMPANY.

A second extraordinary general meeting of the Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company, Limited, was held at the Fort office of the Company, Rampart Row, Bombay, yesterday afternoon. The Hon'ble Mr. Owen Dunn presided.

The following resolutions which were passed in the extraordinary general meeting held on the 29th June were confirmed :—

"That the resignation of Mr. R. A. Willis, as managing director, be accepted and that the Firm of Messrs. Vithaldas Damodhar Thackersey and Company, of Bombay, be appointed Agents and that the Articles of Association be amended accordingly."

SEVERAL districts of Suffolk have been invaded by hosts of catterpillars, which are particularly infesting the orchards and working considerable mischief to the fruit crops. Their vast numbers are supposed to be due to the lack of rain, and the birds being satiated with a caterpillar diet. On the outskirts of Ipswich hawthorn hedges have in parts been almost eaten away by catterpillars, a most unusual occurrence. Fruit growers are attacking the pest by spraying with carbolic compounds.

A. B. C. GUIDE TO MOTORISTS.
ACCUMULATOR FULLER.

NON-CORRODING GREASE-CUP TERMINALS SPLENDID FINISH. PLATES GUARANTEED FINEST MATERIALS HIGHEST POSSIBLE CAPACITY EFFICIENCY AND DURABILITY.

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You connect the Accumulator a night, it is Fully charged in the morning.

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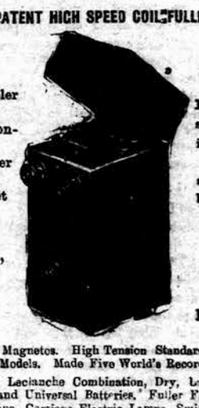

"Trembler and Non-Trembler Midget and Mite"

"A triumph of Electrical

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

WOMEN TEACHERS IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

The "Madras Mail":—In dealing with educational affairs in this Presidency we frequently come across complaints of the difficulty of finding women teachers for Indian Girls' Schools. So great is the dearth of such qualified teachers that large numbers of Girls Schools are staffed almost entirely by men, and this must stand in the way of female education, even with those who are anxious break through the trammels of custom and keep their daughters at school till a later age than is now the rule. The Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab has evolved a scheme for remedying the dearth of female teachers that might with advantage be adopted in this Presidency. It is a simple one of scholarships and rewards to encourage the wives and female relatives of schoolmasters to qualify for positions as teachers. The Rules have received the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor and their leading features are as follows :—

"A scholarship of Rs. 3 per mensem, tenable for two years, will be allowed to the wife or female relative living under the care of a Hindu or Mahomedan teacher, who, having passed an examination by the Lower Primary Standard, undertakes to study privately for the Vernacular Upper Primary Examination. A scholarship of Rs. 4 per mensem, tenable for two years, will be allowed to one who, having passed the Vernacular Upper Primary Examination, continues her studies privately with a view to passing the Vernacular Final Examination. The following rewards will also be given :—(1) Rs. 50 for passing the Vernacular Upper Primary Examination; (2) Rs. 100 for passing the Vernacular Final Examination; (3) Rs. 150 for passing by the Standard of the High School Scholarship Examination; (4) Rs. 250 for passing the Matriculation or School-leaving Certificate Examination, provided that no scholarship or reward shall be allowed unless the recipient signifies in writing her willingness to serve as a teacher or as a governess, and the Department is satisfied that there is a real prospect of her being able to engage in teaching either in a school or as a governess. Provided also that the continuance of the scholarship shall depend on the favourable report of the Inspectress regarding the recipient's progress in her studies."

In order to undergo examination or to present themselves for Inspection, it may be necessary for the pupils to travel to some convenient centre remote from their homes, and in this case arrangements will be made for the strict observance of "purdah," and liberal concessions are also made regarding the travelling allowances of pupils and the guardians accompanying them.

POST OFFICES IN SIND.

The "Sind Gazette":—We think it is high time that the attention of the higher postal authorities should be drawn to the disgraceful working of the Post Offices in Sind. The whole postal system in the Province appears to have hopelessly broken down since the former controlling officer was transferred to Bombay, and things have reached such a state that the public confidence in the department has been shattered. Complaints of serious irregularities have become so frequent, especially in Karachi, that many people feel that the post office can no longer be relied upon for the safe and prompt transmission of letters. The vagaries of the Post Office in its treatment of local letters is nothing less than a public scandal. Letters when they are delivered at all have been known to take two days in reaching their destination, while in numerous instances invitations to dinner parties, etc., have never reached the addressees. We have heard of letters containing cheques posted in Karachi to an up-country address never reaching their destination, and there is hardly a person in the station who has not suffered in some way or the other through letters going astray. Nor are the members of the mercantile community any better off in this respect, and complaints have been frequent of the loss of business letters. A very good example of the methods of Sind post offices is furnished in a recent case where, besides letters to the addressee himself a special bag was found on being opened to contain the following :—An inner bag with two coloured and sealed bags ; a number of letters addressed to various people at Kotri and Hyderabad including some to the Superintendent of Post Offices ; and a leather money bag sealed and with a padlock attached. Irregularities of this description (we understand that this is not an isolated case) must be checked somehow, and we trust that the Karachi Chamber of Commerce will take the matter up strongly. The size and commercial importance of Sind would justify a reversion to the old order of things which gave us a controlling officer. When Sind had a Deputy Postmaster General every thing worked smoothly and complaints of serious irregularities were almost unknown.

PROGRESS IN AGRICULTURAL BACTERIOLOGY.

The "Madras Mail":—It was announced some weeks ago that Professor W. B. Bottomley, the expert who supplies Mr. W. T. Stead, Editor of the "Review of Reviews," with the little packets of Nitro-Bacterine he is selling so widely, claimed to be able to increase the growth of non-leguminous plants such as tomatoes, strawberries, oats, barley and wheat by inoculation, but as this was directly in opposition to the limitations admitted by the Soil Bacteriology experts in the United States, who entered this field of research before the English Professor, it was stated that further information was necessary before implicit reliance could be placed on the latter's claims. Some very interesting details in this connection are given in an article contributed to "Country Life" of the 20th ultimo by Professor Bottomley, in which he explains that the undoubted value of the application, under certain conditions, of nitrogenous nodule bacteria for increasing the yield of leguminous crops, as a result of extended experiments in Germany, America and Great Britain, has induced many people in recent years to attempt to get non-leguminous plants to respond to similar treatment. First of all efforts were made to induce the formation of nodules on non-leguminous plants by pricking the roots and then admitting the nitrogen-fixing bacteria into the cortical cells; but the results obtained were far from satisfactory. It was noted, however, in certain cases that the growth of the plant had been stimulated by watering it with a culture solution of the nitrogen-fixing organisms, and when the roots of these plants were examined, although no nodules were formed, the roots were found to have crowds of bacteria surrounding them. And these bacteria, when closely examined were found to be imbedded in a slime similar to that known to exist in the so-called "infection threads" of leguminous nodules. It has been proved that this slime is of a nitrogenous nature and that there is a relation between the amount of atmospheric nitrogen fixed and the amount of slime formed by the becteria.

In the case of the nodules of the "Leguminosæ," the "infection threads" consist of slime in which are imbedded the nitrogen-fixing bacteria, and Professor Bottomley thinks that in all probability it is by means of this slime that the root-plant is benefited and not by the decomposition of the bacteria themselves, as was originally supposed. Though it has been found impossible as yet to induce the nitrogen-fixing bacteria to enter the roots of non-leguminous plants, the Professor believes that it may be found possible, by promoting a covering of slime-forming bacteria around their roots, to enable them to obtain a supply of nitrogen from this slime and so increase their growth. Professor Bottomley, therefore, is now working with a view to obtain such a culture of slime-forming bacteria as will fix the free nitrogen in the soil and render it available in any forms ; and the results of his endeavour will be anxiously awaited. At any rate, the experiments carried out in connection with the non-leguminous plants mentioned above have given promising results, judging by the illustrations of pots of these plants, inoculated and non-ineculated, which our contemporary publishes side by side. In conclusion, Professor Bottomley writes:—"Our knowledge of the wonderful work done by soil bacteria is as yet only in its infancy and great advances may be looked for in the near future. We must realise that these tiny workers are true plants, and require suitable conditions in order to do their work effectively and it is only by careful and numerous experiments that these requirements can be discovered. It is hoped as a result of the many experiments now being conducted throughout the country that it may be possible soon to obtain a method of applying bacterial cultures to non-leguminous plants which shall be as successful and as useful as that used in the inoculation of leguminous plants." Interesting, however, as is this branch of agricultural bacteriology, as this science has come to be called, enterprising agriculturists in this country would for the present be wise to confine their energies to experimenting with the use of Nitro-bacterine with leguminous crops, in which direction we have not yet heard of one success recordrd in India, though, according to Mr. Stead, he has had heavy demands from India and other tropical and sub-tropical places. Another point to be remembered when experimenting is that it is advisable to use with any specific plant the special culture recommended for that plant. The neglect of this precaution has hitherto proved a stumbling block in India and has been the probable cause of many failures, but this should no longer be the case for Professor Bottomley has now prepared special cultures for phaseolus (kidney bean, green gram, Lima bean, etc.), ground-nuts, gram, matikolai, crotolaria indigo cow peas, cow beans, wattle pigeon peas (Cajanus Indicus or dhall). soy and velvet beans, and yet other far less generally known plants.

THE KING AND THE LABOUR PARTY.

The "Indian Daily News":—The controversy over the invitations to Windsor is extremely unfortunate. The King has the undoubted right to choose his own guests; for instance, if he selected representative members of the different parties or political groups in Parliament no one can reasonably complain. Even if one of the parties—let us say, the Irish Nationalist party—is absolutely left out, there would still be no reason to complain, for apart from the fact that the King has the right to choose his own company there is no question of any infringement of privilege, in a parliamentary sense, in the King declining to invite members of Parliament to a social function. But the case here is totally different. The King invites every member of Parliament except one or two persons. (The names of Mr. Keir Hardie,) Mr. Victor Grayson, and Mr. Arthur Ponsonby are mentioned in this connection). The exclusion seems deliberate, and presumably intended to mark His Majesty's dissatisfaction with the political views of the gentlemen excluded. If we assume that the facts as stated are true, then the question arises why was Mr. Keir Hardie excluded ? It cannot be because he is a member of Parliament, for other members have been invited. It cannot be because he is a Labourite, for all other Labourites have been invited. It must be on account of his political opinions which His Majesty dislikes. We are far from saying that Mr. Keir Hardie, as a member of Parliament, has a right to be invited ; but if all members of Parliament are going to be invited, presumably for no other reason than that members they are of Parliament, then Mr. Keir Hardie alone cannot be excluded simply because he happens to hold and to publish certain opinions which His Majesty does not like. The correct principle in matters of this sort undoubtedly is that irrespectively of the question whether or not the right to an invitation to a Palace function attaches to the position of member of Parliament, there can be no prescription of a particular M. P., on the score of his opinions. Here the whole affair is so elaborately contrived as to wear the aspect of a proscription, applied deliberately in the case of a politician, who has latterly been saying things offensive to His Majesty—not of course, in a personal, but in a political sense. The tactlessness of it all strikes us as being not the least regrettable feature of a wholly regrettable affair. Whatever may have been the King's feelings in the matter, the public will not unnaturally connect the affair with the attitude of the three M.P.'s whose names are mentioned above in connection with the King's visit to Russia; and as we now know, the Labourites are already saying that the King's action is tantamount to an attempt to influence the political opinions of the M.P.'s concerned, and through them of other M.P.'s ! All this no doubt is perfect nonsense, and therefore we say the more's the pity that His Majesty should have acted with such unwonted tactlessness.

THE JAFFNA TOBACCO INDUSTRY.

The "Times of Ceylon":—The report of the Jaffna Tobacco Cultivation Committee contains much information, and we give it in full. Those in this part of the island who have not travelled in the Jaffna peninsula will understand the problem, and its size, the better after reading the report. The memorandum by Mr. F. H. Price, the Government Agent, should also be placed at the disposal of the press to round out the information. The Governor has put a proposal before the Jaffnese which present trade conditions make it peculiarly difficult for the leaders of the community to arrange; but it is useless of them to turn round and quote the Batticaloa cyclone vote as a precedent. Had it not been definitely stated at the time that the vote was unprecedented, and must remain unique, there would still be no parallel between the situations in Jaffna now and in Batticaloa last year. As well might the plumbago mine owners and holders of Rubber stocks ask to be aided to tide over present distressful market conditions and plead the benefit that would result to out-of-wark labourers ; or cocoanut-oil makers request a counterveiling subsidy owing to the protective duties on imported oil imposed by consuming countries in North Europe ; or even the "bona fide" cultivators of Rubber who have not speculated in shares, but who are threatened with loss and for whom a Government interest-bearing loan would mean the sustained cultivation of areas which will now be abandoned or not opened at all. These are losses to the Colony which money could save but it is not the duty of the Government to provide the money. The concluding paragraphs of the Jaffna memorial consequently only encumber the appeal ; and the Committee's time would have been better employed in devising some scheme of acreage cess, or export duty which would recoup to the Government the cost of the experiments asked for. The experiments by an expert would occupy a long time and if they were successful the benefits would only gradually show themselves. It follows that the authorities would not expect to be refunded the expenditure "ek dum," and, if the levy were spread over five years, the annual contribution from each cultivator would be so small as to be hardly felt. Columns might be filled with dissertations on "Self-Help"; but the Jaffnese should not stand in need of elementary instruction regarding the jealous safeguarding of public money, and the uses to which it can be put, which is one of the most thankless and hardest tasks of Government. As has already been said, if it is possible—and it is possible—to encourage improved agriculture in the Jaffna Peninsula, and the industrious northern community there resident, it will be done ; and if they cannot put down the money necessary to enable Government to obtain and employ an expert, let them obtain what they want on an equitable adaptation of the "hire purchase" system, which those who are not "Ready Money Mortiboys" have to accept as the best alternative.

TASAR SILK COCOON.

Experiments in Bengal.

The following extracts are taken from an interesting Note by Mr. F. Smith, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bengal, on the results of the tasar silk cocoon rearing carried on at the Chaibassa Tasar Farm :—

The Bengal Department of Agriculture, after having inquired into the state of the Tasar Industry in the province, after having tried to find out the causes of its present decline, and in view of fostering the rearing of Tasar cocoons, came to the conclusion that it would be advisable to open one or two model farms in the most important tasar districts of the province. Of these districts, viz., Singbhum, Manbhum, Birbhum, Sonthal Parganas, Bankura, Hazaribagh, Ranchi and the Mourbhanj Estate, Singbhum is the most important, and it was decided to open our first farm in this district at Chaibassa.

In 1906, 40 acres were taken up one mile outside Chaibassa for this purpose, and in that year the farm was laid-out, necessary buildings were erected and young asan trees (the tree that the tasar worm prefers) were planted every 10 feet apart all over the area. We have a small nursery of asan trees for filling blanks, and full grown asan trees enabled us to commence work immediately.

The elaborate report by Mr. Mukherji on the state of the Tasar Silk Industry revealed to the Department an intricacy of minor causes of decline, some plausible enough, some others having rather to do with misconstruction of police regulations in State Forests.

The task before us was therefore not and easy, one, and in starting model farms Government was prepared to undergo many unsuccessful trials if necessary in order to ascertain whether the decline was due to neglect on the part of rearers or if it was inherent to rearing itself. It must be borne in mind that tsar rearing differs widely from ordinary silk worm (Bombyx) rearing in that the ordinary silk worm is a perfectly domesticated insect, whereas the tasar worm thrives, best when in the jungle. Stating here the difference between the life history of the ordinary silk worm (Bombyx mori) and the tasar cocoon (Antheria Mylitta) will throw more light on the problem to be dealt with. Bombyx mori eggs have to be kept for ten months from March, when they are laid, till January, when they are allowed to hatch out, whereas tasar eggs are laid irregularly, some in May (Dabas), some in July (Laryas), some in October (Bugui), and the Muga might not enclose for a whole year. Now rearers of tasar cocoons (which enclose regularly) have kept the same seed cocoons in hand for the last ten years without renewing the stock from wild seed, with the result the deterioration has set in, their steck has become liable to grasserie, and their cocoons have become poorer and don't contain as much silk as formerly. Rearers in France and Italy have the patience to wait ten months for the eggs to hatch and give cocoons of a constant type, while Indian tasar rearers don't like to wait for the eclosion of the best moths, the wild muga, because of the uncertainty of eclosion, but prefer their domesticated cocoons.

This seems to me one of the chief reasons of the decline of tasar cocoon rearing in Bengal. Formerly rearers used to repair the forest for their new supply of seed cocoons every third or fourth year, but they don't seem to have done this for the past nine or ten years. It should be remembered here also that muga cocoons give poor silk that is not wanted in Europe.

The methods hitherto in vogue in Bengal and those adopted at the Chaibassa farm are then described. The Note concludes :—

TRADE.

Cocoons are brought into Chaibassa market and other centres for sale. They are very hard and before silk can be obtained from them they must first be boiled, after which they can be reeled into skeins and made into bales of three mounds each.

Mr. Walker for many years a buyer of cocoons in Singhbhum says :—"In 1890 I used to buy in Singbhum 20,000 kahans, and other mahajans combined used to take 20,000 kahans."

At on seer per kahan thus equals 333 bales of tasar silk. Mr. Walker commutes that in 1907-08, 12,500 kahans went to Central Provinces, 12,000 kahans went to Louis Payne and Co. of Berhampore, and 8,000 kahans were purchased by all mahajans combined from Singhbhum. This means 270 bales of tasar silk and if we allow 100 bales for other districts including C.P, we get a total of 370 bales of Tasar silk for Bengal and Central Provinces.

FOREIGN TRADE.

Mr. Bracken, Officiating Assistant Director of Statistics, has kindly given me the following information :—

"There were no exports by sea of tasar silk to foreign countries from the provinces of Eastern Bengal and Assam, Sind and Bombay during the past three years. No information is available as to the export of the article from the provinces of Bengal, Burma, and Madras, as it is not separately recorded in the Custom Houses of these Provinces. I beg, however, to subjoin the figures or exports (quantity) of wild silk (chiefly Tasar Silk) from Madras to foreign countries in the past three years, 1905-06 to 1907-08.

	1905-06. lbs.	1906-07. lbs.	1907-08. lbs.
Wild silk : Tasar, Muga, Eria and others, Raw.	Nil	6,750	331,819
Chasm or waste	392.475	373,472	Nil
Cocoons ...	11,325	3,165	1,126
Total ...	403,800	383.387	332,945

These figures seem to show that what was formerly called waste is now taken as raw, and if we take two-thirds the total, or, say, 200,000lbs ; or 100,000 of seers, or 333 bales of tasar silk as the total crop exported from India, we have roughly a crop of one lakh of tasar cocoons representing the Indian export.

Mr. Bracken also writes :—"Information relating to the export of tasar silk from China is not available since the article is not shown separately in the trade accounts of that country."

Mr. Gourju, of Louis Payne and Company, Berhampore, Bengal, the farm that has dealt in tasar for many years, says:—

"China exports to Europe every year 20,000 to 50,000 bales of tasar silk." This means a crop of 24 to 60 lakhs of cocoons yearly not counting local consumption. It will therefore be seen that India's tasar rearing industry is very small in comparison with that of China, and an examination of the China industry locally might throw some light on the problem involved in Bengal.

In China they have partly domesticated their tasar worms as their tasar caterpillars indoors or on Dalas. "The Bengal worm is perfectly wild and Sonthals go gathering them on tall trees in the jungles ; what are reared are grown also on tall trees." Everywhere in China the rearing of tasar worms is carried out in the open (except for the first and often for the two first stages of the spiring worms) on low bushes scarcely more than 5 to 8 feet above ground." This allows of the worms being fully controlled. As our asan trees are tall trees, it would then come to rearing worms not in the open but under sheds near the forests. The Japanese do this very often with their "Yamama" cocoons, which are said to be the best tasar cocoons of commerce.

It would be an excellent thing if we could have first hand knowledge of Japan's and China's practices, instead of having to rely on books which are very vague when it comes to practical application.

IDIOSYNCRASIES.

Some Examples in Medicine.

We are assured by the Declaration of Independence that all men are born equal, yet even if it be so in matters political it is certainly not true of their physical natures. We are so accustomed to generalisation in physiology and medicine that we are prone to lose sight of the fact that the individual deviations from that which we are disposed to call the normal are many and great. In disease it is not sufficiently recognised that predisposition is often of equal importance with the exciting cause and sometimes it is of even greater importance. In his recent address in Paris delivered before the Faculty of Medicine Sir Dyce Duckworth emphasised the fact that many of our great predecessors in medicine appreciated more exactly than most of us do at the present time the immense importance of the personal factor in disease. They may have carried the idea to excess, but it was based on truth and every praetical clinician knows that there must be predisposing factor in the body to lead to the production of a disease. The germ may be present but it cannot grow if the soil is not fitted for it. Against some human bodies germs seem to make assaults in vain, though they may attack with ease the bodies of others. Within the last few years we have learned a little of the conditions underlying this immunity. We know that there exist in the fluids and solids of the body substances which can destroy or neutralise the toxins of the attacking microbes, and the more we investigate the matter the more our astonishment increases at the complexity of the methods by which the body endeavours to shield itself against the assaults of its microbic foes. Even more surprsing, however, are the differences existing between two individuals in their means of defence, and the vulnerability of some is especially noteworthy. These differences, however, can be to some extent explained by the possibility that so complex a mode of defence may readily fail owing to an inadequacy in some small part. When, however, we turn from diseases produced by micro-organism to the morbid states arising from drugs we meet with conditions even more surprising. Though as a rule drugs are fairly uniform in their action, yet

EXCEPTIONAL SYMPTOMS

are by no means rare. The iodides and bromides can be taken by most people in fairly large doses, but in a few severe symptoms may develop even after minute quantities. Opium has been known to give rise to convulsions, and many other instances could be mentioned where drugs have caused unusual symptoms when given in ordinary doses, or where they have caused severe symptoms when administered in minute quantities.

Closely allied to these anomalous effects of drugs are the results sometimes caused by articles of food. There is hardly any food which at some time or other has not produced strange symptoms, and this quite apart from any decomposition in the food itself. The patient is peculiarly susceptible to that particular article of diet and is affected by it when ever he partakes of it, though others may on the same occasions eat it with impunity. From some unknown change in the constitution of the patient's body there should be harmless food acts as a violent poison and in some cases life itself may be threatened. Eggs are pre-eminently responsible for such toxic manifestations, and in the "Lancet" of March 7th appeared an account by Dr. A. T. Schofield of a boy thirteen years old who could not eat eggs in any form. If he partook of an egg the saliva would flow, the lips burned, there was nausea, an urticarial rash broke out, the face became puffy and some dyspnœa arose. On one occasion he suffered after eating a bun which had been glazed with white of egg. The effect was probably not produced through the nervous system as a raw egg applied to the surface of the skin gave rise to a blister. In cases like this the result is not due to dislike or to "suggestion" for the harmful effect is produced even when the patient is unconscious that any egg is present in the food. Dr. Schofield suggested that the egg albumin acted in some way on the serum albumin so as to cause transudation, but Dr. R. Hingston Fox in a letter to the "Lancet" offers the theory that eggs contain a powerful decalcifying substance which precipitates the calcium salts in the blood and thus diminishes the coagulability and leads to the transudation of lymph. Cases of egg poisoning are not rare.

RICE POISONING.

Rice is another food which is liable to give rise to toxic symptoms and the attacks are generally asthmatic in nature. In one susceptible case some soup had been thickened with ground rice and it gave rise to a severe attack of dyspnœa. In another instance the difficulty of breathing arose after the patient had had some bottled beer to which some grains of rice had been added in order to excite fresh, fermentation. A case has been recorded in which honey always produced swelling of the tongue, frothing of the mouth, and blueness of the fingers, and these signs were especially well marked if the honey had been eaten in the comb. It has long been known that if the bees feed on certain flowers the honey which they make may cause various symptoms. It will be remembered that Xenophon describes in the "Anabasis" headache as being caused by the eating of the honey of a district through which the Ten Thousand passed. It is certain that different honey differ greatly in their flavouring constituents, and "heather" honey produced by bees which feed on the moors is readily recognisable. A case has been described in which the eating of figs produced itching of the palate and fauces. Dr. G. F. Still in a recent lecture at the Hospital for Sick Children related a case of a boy aged about fourteen years who could not take porridge as it made his face swell. As Dr. Still felt a little sceptical the boy was given some porridge in Dr. Still's presence, and before the boy had finished his meal the face began to swell, and within 20 minutes it was so swollen that he could not see out of one eye. Strawberries also are liable to give rise to troublesome symptoms in susceptible subjects.

SMALL CAUSE LARGE EFFECT.

In all these cases the regular repetition of the symptoms whenever the supposed cause is taken excludes the possibility of the effect being due to some decomposition or impurity. One of the most remarkable facts connected with this curious subject is that the result may be caused by quantities extremely small. As to the truth of this poisonings there can be no dombt and in time we may discover the mode of action. Curiously very little has been done to attempt to remedy these troublesome idiosyncrasies, and they may prove very troublesome ; for instance, if a child can never take egg in any form his dietary is distinctly limited, as egg enters a good deal directly and indirectly into the diet of a child. Dr. Schofield, whose case we mentioned above, has endeavoured to establish a tolerance for eggs in his patient and he has succeeded. A pill containing the ten-thousandth part of a raw egg with a little calcium lactate to assist in stopping the transudation of serum was given every day. The quantity was gradually increased and by the end of six months the daily amount given was one thirty-third part of an egg. A month later the boy was taking a sixth of an egg each day and yet no symptoms were produced. As a test he was given a pudding which he was told contained egg, though none was present but no symptoms were produced. Ultimately he was able to eat an egg a day without harm. This very successful result suggests that many, perhaps most, of these cases of intolerance could be cured, and some such treatment deserves a trial, for the peculiarity is often very troublesome to its unfortunate possessor.

ELEPHANT BREAKS UP TRAIN.

Collision on Bangkok Railway.

The "Siam Observer" of 5th instant says :—We regret to have to record a serious accident on the Royal State Railways, by which two unfortunate persons lost their lives and several were injured, one of whom is not expected to recover. It seems that between 7-15 and 7-30 o'clock last evening the usual heavy goods train from Ban Phaji to Bangkok was coming at a good speed between Chiengrak Noi and Chiengrak. At kilometre 43·7 from Bangkok there is a slight curve in the line, and while rounding this, the train dashed into a large wild elephant which was straying on the line. The train, being an exceptionally heavy one, was drawn by two engines, in charge of Messrs. Ferdinands and Lawrence, and consisted of a guard's van which was next to the second engine and 26 loaded goods trucks. It was a very dark night, nothing whatever was seen of the elephant until the mischief was done. The train was travelling at the usual speed, the last down passenger train having gone on some two hours before.

The force of the impact was terrific. The first engine mounted on the top of the elephant and crushed it and then plunged over the embankment into the borrow-pit about 2½ metres from the side of the line, while the second was capsized and fell across the line. The brake-van was smashed into a shapeless mass and 13 of the wagons behind it were derailed, six of them being telescoped. Most of them were more or less seriously damaged, while the line wes torn up for several yards. Fortunately both the drivers stuck to their engines and so managed to escape with a few minor bruises and burns; the driver of the first engine found himself lying on the paddy fields, but a Siamese oiler of the first engine named Nai Chom, who tried to jump off, was caught among the "debris" and killed. Another man, a brakesman, named Chin Plang was killed at his brake and was thrown against the hot fire box of the second engine, it being a matter of great difficulty to extricate the body which was fearfully mangled. The guard of the train had his arm broken. Another brakesman, Nai Lee, was very badly hurt, the handle of the brake near which he was standing being driven through his ribs. He was brought down to the Bangok Hospital, where he now lies in a critical state. Of the other seven members of the train staff some received minor injuries and are to-day being treated at the Police Hospital.

The driver walked to Chiengrak Noi station and despatched a wire about the accident to Bangkok, when two light engines with a breakdown gang under charge of Mr. Giertz, Chief Mechanical Engineer, R. R. D., were at once sent to the scene of it. According to an eye-witness the scene of the accident beggared description. A lot of the leading trucks were filled with slabs of firewood, and this was thrown upwards and forwards covering the wreck of the engines and elephant. It is extremely fortunate that it did not catch fire as, had it done so, the damage done would have been far greater.

BURMA RUBY MINES.

Burma Ruby Mines, Ltd., have, says a Rangoon wire to the "Pioneer" of the 8th instant, reached an important stage in their career by the opening of a drainage tunnel at which they have been engaged in working for the last three and a half years. The tunnel which cost a considerable sum of money is little over one mile long and of the average section of about six feet by five. Air locks have been installed and the work proceeded with under compressed air. All the air lock machinery was constructed in the company's own workships at Mogok and, as far as is known, this is the first time the ground has been excavated by the compressed air system in Burma. The object of such a large and costly undertaking is in the first place to save the company from the risk of heavy rain so swelling the river as to make it break into their workings. Twice in their career this has happened and they sustained heavy losses from the stoppage of production. A secondary, but still very important point, is that the whole Mogok Valley can now be drained by the tunnel to the depth in its lowest part of 100 feet. This will give the company access to areas of rubbiferous ground hitherto unworkable. The mines will now be drained by gravity and this should materially improve the prospects of the company.

THE NORFOLK ISLANDERS

Mr. Deakin proposes to annex Norfolk Island and incorporate it as a new territory of the Common wealth, but the Norfolk Islanders decidedly object. They have resolved in public meeting to petition the King against the proposed change in their status. Apparently they are sound Free Traders for the first reason of their opposition is "the very high protective tariff that the Commonwealth has adopted". Their second reason is "racial policy of the Commonwealth," which presumably means disapproval of a "white Australia," or of the restrictions placed on coloured immigration. And the third is that they consider Australia would be "an unsaleable market for their produce."

Norfolk Island is a lonely spot in the Pacific, and the place where the Pacific cable divides into two branches, one going to Australia and the other to New Zealand. During the first half of the nineteenth century it was a convict inferno, to which the worst and most irreclaimable British desperadoes were sent. It is the scene of some of the most exciting chapters in Marcus Clarke's "For the Term of His Natural Life," described by Lord Rosebery as "to me the most terrible of all novels." Dr. Cecil Wilson, Anglican Bishop of Melanesia, who is now in England, has his headquarter at Norfolk Island.

OLD SOLDIERS HAPPY.

Some Old "Vets" Who Were in Trouble for

YEARS NOW GET RELIEF.

Veterans of the war are often victims of terrible stomach and bowel troubles. The life they lead and the food they ate left many of them in a state of chronic debility, especially of their digestive apparatus.

Quite a number of them of this vicinity have recently been using Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls after each meal with the result that their old troubles have vanished. They report that they can now eat food which they did not dare to touch for years. They have no distress, after eating, and no ill-effects are produced. Their digestion is good, they feel better than they have felt for a long, long time. Some of those who had gotten very thin, have gained in weight steadily since starting to take this remedy. It goes without saying that they are very happy.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls are a powerful tonic, appetiser, digestive, red-blood maker, flesh builder and general strengthener for the whole physical system. It is very useful in all run-down conditions or during convalescing after illness.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.

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Thousands of Readers Respond to Offer.

Another Weeks Test now Offered.

A most annoying circumstance in the daily toilet of many thousands of men and women.

There was a very notable response to our recent invitation to readers of this paper, in which they were offered one week's free test of the only approved "hair drill" extant; and we are pleased to report that a very large number of these are most enthusiastic over the results accruing. We have also been desired, on behalf of those who did not at the time avail themselves of the opportunity, to renew our offer; and we now have pleasure in announcing that arrangements are now complete for another week's free "hair drill."

Let us repeat what the "hair drill" will assuredly prove :—

A. That your hair can be drilled into fine condition.
B. That your hair need not be too brittle or too limp.
C. That your hair need not be too highly coloured or too colourless.
D. That your hair need not fall out when combed or brushed.
E. That your hair need not be scurfy, greasy, or odorous.

We have received very gratifying accounts from those who participated in our previous test and the unanimous expression is that the "Harlene Hair Drill" undoubtedly improves and benefits the hair, no matter what form of hair weakness and decay it is suffering from.

Quality and quantity are both greatly in evidence even after the week's free test, and afford the most conclusive proof of the eventual excellence to be attained by a thorough course.

The proprietors of this famous and celebrated preparation, universally known as Edwards' "Harlene," therefore, invite everyone whose hair is weak, deficient, or faulty to subject their remedy to the week's test alluded to, and are confident that those who do so will be able to report a most manifest improvement.

Edwards' "Harlene" is no new, untried preparation, but is the great hair specific, of which Royal and other distinguished personages speak in terms of the highest approbation, and there is no corner of the world from which testimony to its remarkable value and efficacy has not been forthcoming.

Readers desirous of having proved to them the possibilities of hair cultivation under proper conditions are invited therefore to fill up and send in the annexed application form, a receipt of which the proprietors will forward their special free gift

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CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE de VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL, Valence (Drôme-France).

ROBINSON & Co., Sole Agents for Madras.—PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

"KESARI" SEDITION CASE.

The Tilak Trial.

YESTERDAY in the Bombay Criminal Sessions, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar and the same Special Jury, was continued the trial of Bal Gangadhar Tilak, under Sections 124A and 153A of the Indian Penal Code, for exciting or attempting to excite feelings of disaffection, hatred, and contempt towards the Government established by law in British India, and for promoting feelings of ill will and enmity between different classes of the subjects of His Majesty the King Emperor. Mr. Branson, Advocate-General, with Mr. Inverarity and Mr. D. B. Binning, instructed by Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The accused defended himself.

FURTHER EVIDENCE FOR THE CROWN.

Inspector Sullivan was further cross-examined by the accused. The witness said he had been to Sinhgarh to search the accused's house. The warrant was originally issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate and subsequently endorsed by the District Magistrate at Poona, who mentioned Sinhgarh in the warrant. The Chief Presidency Magistrate mentioned the accused's residence only. The warrant was not addressed to the witness. He was under the orders of the District Superintendent of Police, whom he assisted in the execution of the warrant. He did not take any of the accused's men or relatives to Sinhgarh. The accused's watchman was there. Two cupboards were forced open by loosening the hinges as there were no keys. The watchman did not remonstrate. The witness did not inform the accused's man at Poona that he was going to Sinhgarh. When he left the house he did not put the cupboards in proper order again.

Further cross-examination of the witness was here stopped with a view to the production of some of the papers seized under the search warrant.

The statement made by the accused before the Magistrate was then put in. In this accused had stated that he would make his statement at the Sessions Court.

Pending the arrival of the papers, his Lordship asked the accused if he wished to make his statement.

The accused said he wished to make his statement after he had inspected the papers. He wished to say something about them in his statement.

The Judge: Up to the present the prosecution have made no use of these papers except the post-card.

The accused: Even of the post-card I cannot give any explanation until I see the papers.

On the arrival of some papers they were examined by the accused and his legal advisers, who subsequently reported that except the post-card, which was 46th item on the list, items from No. 19 to 52 were not to be found. A further search was made and after about an hour these papers were brought into Court. An inspection of these papers was given to the accused, who said he found all the papers that he wanted.

Inspector Sullivan was then further cross-examined by the accused with regard to the execution of the search warrant.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT TO THE COURT.

The accused put in the following statement:—I Bal Gangadhar Tilak, accused in this case, do hereby state as follows: I am editor, printer, publisher and proprietor of the "Kesari," a weekly Marathi journal, published at Poona every Tuesday, and as such do admit all legal responsibility in respect of the articles forming the subject matter of the charges. Marathi terminology in the discussion of political subjects not being settled, I have used the following Marathi expressions for the English equivalents put against them. (Here follows a list of Marathi words and their English equivalents.)

There are some more words and phrases of a similar kind, but these are not inserted in this statement to save space. My views with regard to the political reforms required in India at the present day are as stated by me in March last in my evidence before the Decentralization Commission as follows: "The mere shifting of the centre of power and authority from one official to another is not, in my opinion, calculated to restore the feelings of cordiality between officers and people prevailing in earlier days. English education has created new aspirations and ideals amongst the people, and so long as these natural aspirations remain unsatisfied it is useless to expect that the hiatus between the officers and the people could be removed by any scheme of fiscal decentralization whatever its other effects may be. It is no remedy, not even a palliative, against the evil complained of, nor was it put forward by the people or their leaders. The fluctuating wave of decentralization may infuse more or less life in the individual members of the bureaucracy, but it cannot remove the growing estrangement between the rulers and the ruled unless and until the people are allowed more and more effective voice in the management of their own affairs in an ever-expansive spirit of wise liberalisation and wide sympathy aiming at raising India to the level of the governing country." The charge-articles are part of the controversy in which I have endeavoured to maintain the above views. With reference to Exhibit K. (the post-card), I have to explain that, after the Explosives Act was passed, I wished to criticise it, and especially the definition of explosives in the same. For this purpose it was necessary to collect materials, and the names of the two books on the card were taken down from a catalogue in my library, with a view to send for them in case they could not be found in any of the Poona or Bombay libraries. The article of the 9th June is intended to point out the futility of repressive measures alone in preventing the recurrence of bombs. In support of what is stated above (in para 4) I produce along with this statement papers as per list annexed. The charge-articles embody my honest convictions and opinions. I state that I am not guilty of any of the charges brought against me, and pray that I may be acquitted.

As the accused had put in some papers in making his statement, he was called upon to address the jury first.

ACCUSED'S ADDRESS TO THE JURY.

The accused, in addressing the jury, said the case for the prosecution had been very briefly put before them. It was rather vague, and the whole responsibility was thrown upon him of replying to every portion of the articles. He did not know on what portions of the articles the prosecution were going to rely, and the result would be that he would have to cover wider ground and possibly to detain them longer than he himself would wish to do. The whole case for the prosecution, briefly stated, was that the jury should draw certain inferences which were natural from the wording of the articles, act upon the maxim that the man intends the natural consequences of his act, and return a verdict of guilty against him. In a case of sedition three points were to be considered: the question of publication, the question of insinuations and inuendoes, and the question of intention. As to publication, he had taken upon himself the full responsibility for the publication of the articles complained of. On the question of insinuations and inuendoes, he would address them later on, but he might mention that in this case the inferences of insinuations and innendoes were to be drawn not from the original words used by the writer, but from the perverted form in which the articles had been translated from Marathi. To use the mildest term, it was unsafe to draw inferences from translations such as were placed before them. As to the question of intention, the only evidence adduced by the prosecution on the point was the card. They had to rely mostly on the translations of the two articles which were the subject matter of the case, and the other four articles that had been put in to prove intent. He thought the matter was not so simple as it appeared to be. The question of intention was the main question in this case, and he hoped to show that on reading the articles by themselves, they could not form any judgment as to his guilt or innocence. It was unsafe, nay dangerous, to convict a man merely because the tendency of the words, as conceived by them from the wrong translations, was in their opinion calculated to produce feelings of hatred or contempt in a community of which probably the gentlemen of the jury knew nothing. It was something like this. They were asked to sit in judgment upon an article written in French in England and to say what effect the French article, which was translated in English, would produce upon the French population in France. This was a case of that kind. The "Kesari" was not read all over India. It was read only by Marathi-knowing people. They had not to judge what effect the articles would produce upon them or him or upon the people of Bengal; but they had to consider what effect they were likely to produce upon the minds of the readers of the "Kesari," and that, too, solely from the fact that the words complained of had particular meanings and the sentences conveyed particular insinuations. No other fact or piece of evidence excepting the articles themselves had been placed before them, and the chief point he would take up when addressing them on the question of law would be that this was a very unsafe method. In fact, no sound conclusion could be drawn from this one fact, that is, a man intends the natural consequences of his words or acts. That was the question argued before English juries about a hundred years ago, and the doctrine had now been much discredited. It was an exploded theory, and the English juries nowadays drew their conclusions not merely from the character of the writing itself, but from all the surrounding circumstances. What those surrounding circumstances were in this case, he would show from the papers he had put in. That was the doctrine which was in force in England and constituted the main bulwark of the liberty of the Press in England. The law was now the same here as in England so far as the definition of sedition went. The accused then proceeded to deal with Sections 124A and 153A in their legal aspects; and in the course of his comment he said that if they analysed the evidence for the prosecution it was this, that they did not want to consider under what circumstances the articles were written. All the burden was thrown upon the defence and very unfairly. They did not show that these articles were written in the heat of controversy, that they were intended as a piece of advice, and that they were written for the purpose of replying to certain criticism already published. There were a number of circumstances that they could imagine under which that article might have been written. But the prosecution said it was no business of theirs to inquire into those circumstances and to offer them proof of those circumstances. They only placed the articles before them, so that if the accused did not reply, the best and the legal course for them possibly was, to return a verdict of guilty. He submitted that the prosecution ought to have shown by substantial proof that the writer had exceeded the limits of fair criticism. Proceeding, he said if the jury found that his intention in writing the article was to reform Government, it was no sedition. They might not agree with his views. Different communities had different views. But the question before them was not one of views or approval or disapproval of those views, but it was a question of good or bad intention. If after considering all the circumstances they honestly came to the conclusion that there was an attempt made as mentioned in the sections they might convict him. He did not ask them for any grace. He was prepared to stand by the consequences of his acts. He was not going to tell them that he had written the articles in a fit of madness. He had written them believing that it was his duty at the time to write in this way, and that it was in the interests of the public as well as the Government to do so. If they honestly came to the conclusion that that was his intention they should find him not guilty. Whatever their own personal views might be with regard to him—and he knew that he was not a *persona grata* with the Government—he submitted that was no reason why they should not have done him justice. It was really a question of intention which it was only for the jury to decide. They might be aware that in England juries had returned verdicts even against the opinions of judges. This prosecution was launched with the sanction of Government; and in such cases of sanction, lower officials considered them to be a mandate. He was sure that that view would not be taken in this Court. Government for its own purpose liked certain things to be done, and certain things not to be done, but Government policy was quite distinct from a principle of law and a principle of justice. It was not a question of convenience or expediency, but it was a question of justice, pure and simple. That was the only standpoint from which he asked them to judge of this case. He asked them if they did not in the heat of their hearts think that if they had been placed in his position and impelled by circumstances to take up the defence of their community they would not have done the same thing.

The accused had not concluded his address when the Court adjourned till 11-30 a.m. to-day.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE FAZUL ESUFALI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained two months' extension of the interim order.

RE SHAIK ABDUL RAHIMAN MAHSUN.

Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkan, for the insolvent, appeared to argue against a rule calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not pay to the Official Assignee Rs. 80 out of his monthly salary for the benefit of the general body of his creditors. Counsel said that his client was an educated Mahomedan, and that his present salary in the G. I. P. Railway was Rs. 100, and not Rs. 150. He was paying a monthly rent of Rs. 30, and Rs. 70 were barely sufficient for the maintenance of his wife and family.

Mr. Bahadurji, who appeared in support of the rule, said that one half of the debt was the money advanced by his client to the insolvent as a loan without any interest in order to enable him to raise an attachment which a Marwari creditor of his had laid against his goods.

His Lordship, after hearing arguments, ordered the insolvent to pay Rs. 20 a month to the Official Assignee for the benefit of the general body of creditors.

RE MIYA SAHEB ABDULALI SHARAFALI.

Mr. Jinnah appeared on behalf of a creditor to argue against a rule nisi for the revocation of the order of adjudication in insolvency. Counsel said that the insolvent had done nothing to settle with his creditors.

Mr. J. D. Davar, who appeared in support of the rule, said that Mr. Jinnah's client was the only creditor who had stood in the way of the settlement.

His Lordship, after hearing Counsel, discharged the rule.

RE ARDESIR PESTONJEE DAVAR.

Mr. Weldon appeared on behalf of a witness whose examination was ordered by the Court and asked for her examination at her residence on the ground that she was in a weak state of health. Mr. J. B. Kanga opposed the application. His Lordship ordered the examination of the witness to take place at her residence.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—J. F. De Silva; Cowasji Jamsetji Unwalla; Jugmohandas Hemchand San; Abu Dhala Memon and another; Hansraj Jaisang Vania; Putshotam Arjun Thakar; Framji Naoroji Nanis; Abesbhoy Abdul Rahim Dawoodi Borah; and Ismail Gazi Memon.

POLICE COURT.

THEFT OF DUCKS.

IN the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Murray charged Naju and Mariam woman, hawkers in ducks, with stealing ducks belonging to Mrs. E Moffatt. Mr. Crage, pleader, defended the accused. The fowls had been sold to Mrs. Moffatt about a month ago. On Tuesday, when the balance of money was demanded, Mrs. Moffatt ordered her servant to drive the women out, and told the accused to take away their fowls. The Magistrate said, there was no dishonest intention on the part of the accused; they were discharged. The ducks were returned to Mrs. Moffatt.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

In the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Dr. Henry alias Gotschalk, an Australian, was charged by Inspector Favel with criminal breach of trust in respect of jewellery, valued at Rs. 72, belonging to the Century Millinery Company, of Bombay and Poona. Mr. Vicaji F. Viccaji, pleader, defended the accused. The accused had one previous conviction. The accused was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

In the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Gopalsing Ramsing, conductor No. 452, in the service of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company, was charged with committing criminal breach of trust as a servant in issuing a used ticket to a Parsi passenger, named Rustomji Jamshedji Mulla, from Sassoon Dock do Elphinstone Circle. The accused was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment, and to a fine of Rs. 100, or, in default of payment, to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held yesterday, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presided.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, who said: "I have the honour to state that at the Central Stores there is no separate accommodation for the office. Portions of godowns are accordingly utilized for the purpose, curtailing the accommodation for stores. As the expansion of stores operations, however, demands more space for storage of articles, it is necessary that the portions of godowns occupied by the office should be given up for their legitimate use and an office building provided. I forward herewith an estimate amounting to Rs. 5,413, prepared by the Executive Engineer, being the cost of providing the necessary office accommodation as also a small godown attached to it and have the honour to request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of that amount from Surplus Cash Balance for the purpose. I forward herewith a plan showing the proposed building."

It was resolved to forward the proposal to the Corporation with recommendation to sanction it.

The Committee also forwarded to the Corporation a letter from the Commissioner, who said:—"With reference to Corporation Resolution No. 1822, dated 15th June last, I have the honour to state that the Budget grant for the provision of music at the Victoria Gardens has been already fully utilized in providing high class music during the past hot weather. In view of the appreciation which the public have shown for these musical performances, I think it highly desirable that they should, if practicable, be continued when the monsoon is over. I have accordingly the honour to request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant from Surplus Cash Balance of Rs. 2,500 to be utilized for this purpose."

The Committee considered a letter to the Secretary from Mr. Labhshanker Laxmidas who said: that adulterated milk supply is to a great extent responsible for increased infant mortality; requesting that members may be informed of the number of cows and buffaloes killed at Bandora during the last ten years and that "the slaughter of these animals may be stopped for one year as an experimental measure out of pity for many thousands of poor infants suffering and dying through want of good nourishment."

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with the recommendstion to record it.

MR. ISAAC CHARLES JOHNSON, of Gravesend, who is the inventor of Portland cement, is a remarkably active man, and still able to go for cycle rides. He learned to ride at the age of eighty-seven, and attributes his longevity and cycling powers to the fact that he is a total abstainer and non-smoker. He is a Baptist and has preached all over England and in France and Italy.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mounted Sports.

THE second meeting of this popular and interesting function was held last evening on the Marine Lines Maidan, and proved very successful. Messrs. Stileman and Ayscough, the energetic Secretaries, had prepared a programme containing items of very popular events. Two of the items were ladies' events, and among the large number of spectators present on the ground, there was a large proportion of the fair sex. The events were very keenly contested and the competitors showed a good deal of zeal and enthusiasm. By the kind permission of Col. Mead and Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas played a selection of music, and on the whole, a couple of hours' good sports were enjoyed in very pleasant weather.

The first event on the programme was a Jumping Competition (for ponies and horses), and a large number competed with the following results:—

JUMPING (PONIES).

Mr. Weyman	1
Mr. Christie	
Mr. Symons	2

JUMPING (HORSES).

Mr. Stileman	1
Mr. Savile	2
Mr. Dunkley	3

SUBSTITUTION RACE.

In this event the gentlemen rode a given distance, changed horses and returned over the same course. The owner of the last horse home was the winner. The results were:—

Mr. Barraclough	1
Mr. Dunkley	2
Mr. Saxby	3

THE FISHING STAKES.

This was a ladies' event. The ladies rode a given course with a fishing rod given to each competitor on starting. They then proceeded to a place where fishes were left swimming in water kept in buckets. The ladies picked up the fishes with the following results:—

Mrs. Rumboll	1
Mrs. Haig	2
Mrs. Cutbush	3

TREASURE TROVE STAKES.

This event was a ladies' nomination race. Gentlemen at starting were each given a chatty containing bran, in which a coin was hidden. They then rode a given course as far as the flags, where syces were standing. Here the competitors dismounted and ran to their partners who proceeded to find the coin. After the lady had found the coin, the gentleman ran to a bucket, placed at some distance, and the bran was emptied. They then mounted and returned over the same course. The results were:—

Mrs. Pigott and Mr. Saxby	1
Mrs. McCausland and Mr. Barraclough	2
Mrs. Nash and Mr. Nash	3

An excellent event when the first and second finished neck and neck and Mr. Holmes won by a short head pressed by two others.

HORSE SCURRY.

Mr. Thacker	1
Mr. Griffin	2
Capt. Holmes	3

PONY SCURRY.

Mr. Symons	1
Mr. Weyman	2

FOOTBALL.

Harwood League.

One gratifying feature of the League matches as they progress from week to week is the steady improvement in the play of the various competitors, and this is particularly noticeable in the civilian entrants. During the past week we were treated to some excellent football by the two Gymkhanas, the Telegraph Club, and why—even the Rovers had roused themselves, as evidenced by their game against the Commercial Gymkhana last Saturday, and now we have had yesterday evening the remaining civilian team, the Y. M. C. A., figuring in a hard fight against the Cup-holders. Constant drizzling on Tuesday night and yesterday had turned the Cooperage ground a bit slippery, and a strong south-westerly breeze added to the difficulties. Despite these disadvantages the two teams played a keenly-contested game throughout, and the narrow margin of a goal which was secured by the "B" out of a lucky shot from the right wing, though it left the Scots a depreciated record, cannot really be said to represent the difference in the play on this occasion. A pointless draw would have been nearer the mark.

The teams constituted the same players as on the previous occasions, except for Anderson, who replaced Parkes in the Scots' left wing, while Pitt did duty as outside left for the Young Men. Last evening's was a game in which every man on the ground was engaged and had his work cut out. The civilians, however, were more on their defence and they gallantly guarded their flags against all attack. There was again a want of combination in their forward line and, had the men of this team minded the ball more and the players less, the goal against them might have been averted. The Scots played their usual game, but their insides were inaccurate at shooting.

There was a slight falling off in the attendance in the enclosure owing to the rival attraction of the Gymkhana Mud Sports, but the crowd outside the bounds was as large as ever. The Y. M. C. A., who were defending the Bandstand goal, kicked off, and the left wing at once invaded but was forced to retire before Hill and Taylor. A return attack followed, and Anderson, skilfully dribbling the ball, approached the civilian flags, but Kelly sent him away. A combined attack was soon after made, but Kelly again cleared. Play in midfield ensued, and some excellent, tackling was witnessed from the civilian left-half, C. Templeton. Both the flags were then visited, and in front of the Y. M. flags one of the backs miskicked, but luckily the ball passed over the bar. The ball was now all over the field, the Scots, however, pressing more strongly than their adversaries. The defence at both ends was very sound, and the Scots missed a chance or two through wide shots.

At half time, there was no score.

On crossing over, the Scots at once assumed the aggressive, and the defenders having transgressed within the penalty area, a free kick was awarded against them. Foster was asked to send the ball through, but his shot passed over the cross-bar. The Young Men now securing the ball made for the other end and T. Brewin passed it to the left wing, but the inside-left was a bit slow to take it up. Their flags were now attacked in turn and Rose sent back with his fist a dangerous missile. A second attempt having resulted in a failure, the ball was again taken to the Scot's end, where Finnigan by a long shot centered it to Wright, and the latter player, with an open country before him, scored, with a neat shot the ball just managing to pass in a couple of inches by the left post. Contested play was again witnessed and both the flags were repeatedly assailed, the backs treating the spectators to some hard and long kicking. Towards the close, H. Templeton provided an excellent opening, but G. Brewin shot wide. Score:—

Royal Scots "B"	1 goal.
Y. M. C. A.	nil.

TEAMS.

R. SCOTS "B."

Goal—Underdown.
Backs—Foster, Taylor.
Half-backs—Lakin, Finnigan (capt.), Hill.
Forwards—Mackintosh, Anderson, G. Ross, D. Ross, Wright.

Y. M. C. A.

Goal.—Rose.
Backs.—Kelly, Rowtcttom (capt).
Half-backs.—C. Templeton, Jaeger, MacMullen.
Forwards.—Pitt, Dowling, G. Brewin, H. Templeton, T. Brewin.
Referee.—Mr. Hotz.

HARWOOD LEAGUE TABLE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals F.	Goals A.	Goals P.
Royal Scots "B"	7	7	0	0	15	2	14
Royal Scots "A"	6	4	1	1	14	5	9
Royal G. Artillery	7	4	3	0	15	7	8
Y. M. C. A.	7	3	3	1	8	11	7
Commercial Gymkhana	6	3	3	0	6	10	6
Bombay Gymkhana	6	1	3	2	6	8	4
Govt. Telegraphs	7	1	4	2	6	13	4
Rovers F. C.	6	0	6	0	3	17	0

HIGH COURT.—JULY 16.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

729-05 Edgelow G. W. and Co. Haji Bibi widow vs. H. H. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and others Payne and Co. Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD.)

Summary Suit for hearing in Chambers.

467-08 Wadia G & Co, John E Minnitt Ld vs Bohra Tyaballi Essaj.

Long Causes.

995-07 Jamsetjee R. and D. Chhagan Khossal vs. Chaturbooj Goverdhan and others Payne and Co.

175 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq Act 1-94 and in re-Government and P. S. Nunes Ardeser H D and Co.

14 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Keshinath Dewji Dhina Ardeser H D and Co.

188 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq Act 1-94 and in re-Government and S. J. Sodawatrwalla. Ardeser H. D. and Co.

86 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and Paul Miranda Admr. of the Property of the late Antonio Rodrigues Little and Co.

176 & 221 Little and Co, In re-Land Acq Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Paul Miranda Little and Co.

41 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and Paul Miranda Admr. of the Property of the late Antone Rodrigues Little and Co.

204 Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and Sha Parbhdas Gungadas Javeri Sha Lukhmidas Purshotamdas Javeri Ardeser H D and Co.

109 Little and Co In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and Trimbuck Dwarkavath Little and Co.

99 Little and Co—In re-Land Acq. Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and Kavalchand Hirchand Ardeser H D and Co.

31. Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Bombji Dadabhoy Burjor Little and Co.

26. Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Josephine Mary Misquitta Ardeser H D and Co.

40. Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Bhaskar Hari Patell Little and Co.

77. Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and D. N. Bharucha Ardeser H D and Co.

183. Little and Co. In re-Land Acq. Act 1-94 and in re-Government and Dhunjishaw Nanabhoy Bharucha.

182 Little and Co, In re-Land Acq. Act. of 1894 and re Government and Bajarimal P G A Gahanaji Shevshimal Hajurimal and others Little and Co,

12 & 13 B Little and Co. In re-Land Acq Act. 1-94 and in re-Government and D. J. Tata Ardeser H. D. and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

605-04. Malvi H M and R Joraji Khetaji Kengaji vs Joshi Munji Shivji Mulji and D.

401-16299-02—447—18019-02—Smetham B. and Co. Issaji Noorbhoy and others vs. Ramchandra Withoba Babaji. Little and Co.

For hearing exceptions to the Assistant Commissioner's Report.

838-06 Payne and Co. Saiurabibi widow and others vs Mahomed Hoosein Shaikh Ahmed Makoa and others. F. P. Pavri.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

397-02 Captain and V. Ramchandra Waman and another vs Wassudeo Waman and others. Mansukhlal, J. and H.

Long Causes.

533-06 Captain and V. Hajee Esmail Hassam vs. Mahomed Esmail Bashay and others Muljee and K.

609-07 Ardeser, H. D. and Co. Perojshaw Pestonjee Bharucha vs Jijibhoy Ardeser Dirocha and others. Payne and Co.

345-07 Ardeser H D & Co, Chaturbhoy Runchordas vs Vussonji Moti and others, Imperson.

405 07—Thakurdas and Co. Narayen Pranjee vs. Laxmidas Pragjee Ardeser. H. D. and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE KNIGHT.)

For dismissal.

989 07 Hiralal & Co, Rahamutbai widow vs Jakseybhai Visram and others Malvi H M and R

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

635-07. Jehangir G and B Bhicaji Ramji Vaidya vs Makand Bhina M R Vakil.

711-07. Captain and V. Nemchand Manaji vs E D Sethna and others. Bhaisbunker K and G. Commercial Cause.

449-06. Tyabji D and Co. Vithal Narayen vs. Chhotoo Nanu and others Deshkar F and D.

738-04. Ezekiel G W and Co. E N Motabhoy vs Khimji Hirji Kayani Dinshaw and D.

695-04. Thakurdas and Co. Heibai widow vs Mahomedally Jiwanji.

439-07 Jehangir and Soonabai widow vs H M Ghessis Thakurdas and Co.

706-07 Shamrao M and H Yenseshai widow vs Pandoo Baloo S J Judha.

738-05 Ardeser H D and Co Balla Sadasiv Waghmaroy vs A M Pinto Sorabji and J.

415-07 Tyabji D and Co Malbai widow vs Bhikha Tulsidas Mansukhlal J and H.

104-07 Mulla and M Halimabai widow vs Ismail Haji Ahmed Craigie L and P.

297-06. Little and Co. A Readymoney and Co vs Vasantrao Madhavrao Bicknell and R.

413-07 Mulla and M Mahomed Shiahy vs The Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Co Crawford B & Co.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

* The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1908.

A UNITED SOUTH AFRICA.

THE great topic in political circles in South Africa at present is the proposed change in the form of government, and although the matter, chiefly through the efforts and speeches of Mr. Smuts, is being kept out of the realms of party politics there is a very sharp division of opinion between those who favour Federation and those who prefer Unification. It seems highly probable that the latter will be the course ultimately adopted and also that it will be better for South Africa than the system in vogue in Australia. Unification will not necessarily mean the abolition of the existing Parliaments as some of its opponents suggest, but will mean rather a curtailment of the powers of the local Parliaments to matters of local interest, while all matters of general interest to the South African colonies will be decided by the central Parliament. The difference between this and the Australian system may not seem to be great, but it is very important in practice, as will be seen by comparing Australia with Canada. In the former country, wherever there is no provision to the contrary, the several States retain their powers, while in Canada the Federal Legislature exercises its jurisdiction where there is no special provision to the contrary. In the former case it is notorious that there is continual friction between the States and the Federal Parliaments, and Canada's example only confirms the well-known fact that where two bodies or persons have work which in any way overlaps, the clearest definition of duties must be laid down to secure peaceful progress. The principle embodied in the Commonwealth constitution was that the States should surrender just so much, and no more, of their power and privileges as was necessary to enable a comparatively few matters of common concern to be managed by a central Government and Legislature. The States retained, and always meant to retain, full control of everything not expressly delegated to the Commonwealth.

Some figures prepared by a Tasmanian statistician are extremely instructive in this connection. The States, it appears, still have to discharge nearly 87 per cent. of the functions of Government, and the Commonwealth under 14 per cent. The cost of carrying out State functions is 146s. 9d. per head of population and the cost of the Commonwealth functions 22s. 2d. per head, and the States receive in revenue about twenty-eight millions as compared with thirteen millions which go to the Federal body. Thus each colony is practically its own manager and only defers to the higher body such matters as would inevitably cause inter-state friction by protracted negotiations for an agreement. At present there is grave contention between the Federal and State Governments over the proposal of the former to unify the latters' loans in return for the whole of the Customs receipts, but a serious obstacle is raised by the question of the probable increase of the Customs which will be lost to the States. Undoubtedly Federation has never worked smoothly in Australia, and if South Africa has not the same labour problems it has others of even greater importance which will prove equally a rock upon which to split. The Federal party, if they may yet so be called, view with alarm the proposition of the unifiers that the development of the hinterland on geographical lines cannot be further delayed. This, in plain words, means that Delagoa Bay is to receive all the trade to the disadvantage of the Natal and Cape ports, and while, from the point of view of unified customs this would matter little, yet in every other way it is a matter of such immense importance that we are not surprised at the fear shown to such possible favour to the hitherto Cinderella port. This is not the only dark spot on the horizon. Not many months ago the attitude of the Transvaal was considered to be unimpeachable, but the dissentient voice raised by Sir George Farrar against the Botha Government's intentions concerning the Civil Service has brought to light a matter which has caused very natural doubts as to whether the Transvaal Government really accepts the theory upon which it and the Opposition are supposed to agree.

The Civil Service case is so flagrant that it may well cause doubt on all other matters. The new Bill is one of the worst and most provocative measures that could possibly have been drafted under the existing, as indeed under any, conditions. All the power of making and unmaking Civil Servants is vested in Ministers. No education test is provided for in the case of new appointments, and officials arbitrarily dismissed are deprived of any right of appeal to the Law Courts. The Opposition has very rightly thrown down the gauntlet in this matter by demanding a pure Civil Service as the matter of first importance and insisting on its settlement before other questions—including unification—are touched. The objectionable Bill is a sop to racialism and radicalism, and neither of these two potent factors in South African life is conducive to anything but the utmost friction in the consideration of either Unification or Federation. Thus South Africa is likely to lose what is desired on two selfish points. That the Delagoa Bay question and the Natal Labour question might be overcome, we do not doubt, although sufficient prominence has never yet been given to Natal opinion on the subject, but if to Delagoa Bay is added the Transvaal racial question then the position seems hopeless. In condensed form the proposals likely to be put before the Convention are that the whole of South Africa shall be converted into a form of Dominion. All existing public bodies except Upper Houses are to remain, but above all will be the chief Legislative Assembly which shall make all laws necessary for the government of the Dominion as a whole and shall determine and embody in laws, *inter alia*, all matters of public policy in relation to State debts, defence, public works, railways, customs, education, franchise, natives, Asiatics and other aliens. This can only be achieved by unifying all laws and policies to a general standard. That South Africa would have more harmonious government under such a scheme is highly probable and there would be the added advantage that the country's credit would immediately be strengthened. We do not, however, expect to see so sound a proposal finally accepted by the proposed convention at any near date. Before there can be Unification in practice it must exist in the general spirit of the colonies and that, to-day, it most assuredly does not.

AN ENLIGHTENED PERSIAN STATESMAN.

PRINCE Malcom Khan, whose death has been just announced by *Reuter* as having taken place at Ouchy, half a mile from the famous Swiss town of Lausanne whose port on the Lake of Geneva it is, was one of the most enlightened of Persian statesmen of the past generation. He was born in 1832, being only a few months younger than Nasr-ed-Din, the late Shah, with whom he had much influence, which he used mostly for good. He was the son of Yacub Khan, a very able Persian statesman of the early part of the last century, who became so friendly to Sir John Malcolm when the latter was twice in Persia as envoy from the Government of India, that he named his son after the great Englishman, Malcom Khan. This was one of the many proofs of the great popularity of Malcom among Persians, who, among other things, are indebted to him for the introduction of that useful vegetable, the potato, into their country. Malcom Khan spent most of his life from his early days in various countries of Europe where he imbibed those enlightened and liberal views for the introduction of many of which into his native country he laboured hard and, on the whole, with success in after years. At twelve he was sent to Paris, where he was well educated in the sciences, and where he first learnt to compare the institutions of his own country with those of Europe. The Shah sent him when only twenty-two to the various Courts of Europe and America to conclude treaties of friendship and commerce. On his return from this successful diplomatic mission to Teheran, he ardently worked in the cause of reforming Persian administration in the light of his European experience. But he soon found himself hampered on every side He created so much ill-will that he had to leave the country and reside at Constantinople, where he married, in 1865, into the Sultan's family. After some years of exile he was called to Teheran again in 1872 and appointed to a post immediately next to that of the Grand Vizier, in which all the great home and foreign affairs passed through his hands. He now carried out many of his projected reforms and got the title of Nazem-ud-Dowlah or Reformer of the Empire.

One of his chief triumphs was his successful persuasion of the Shah to undertake a journey to Europe, the first of its kind, in 1873. He was sent a little while before this to the Courts of Europe to make preparations for this visit, which came off and was very beneficial. But Malcom Khan was unwilling to return to his post after the Royal Visit, and was therefore appointed Persian Minister to the various foreign Courts of London, Vienna, Berlin and other countries. The first visit of the Shah gave him taste for a second visit in 1878, and yet a third one in 1889, during both of which Malcom Khan accompanied him and was of great use. In 1878 he rendered distinguished service to his country by being appointed Persian Plenipotentiary at the Congress of Berlin. He was mainly instrumental in getting a clause, the sixtieth, introduced into the famous Treaty of Berlin by which Turkey ceded to Persia the town and valley of Khotour, which lie to the east of Lake Van. This valley had formerly belonged to Persia, and its restoration had been recommended by an Anglo-Russian Commission for the delimitation of the frontiers of Turkey and Persia already forty years before. But it was ceded only by this treaty in 1878. This service was rewarded by his being created a Prince, with the title of His Highness. He was a great friend of England and always promoted friendly relations between the two countries. The great success of the Shah's visit to England in 1889 was chiefly owing to him as the Persian Envoy in London. He resigned his post in 1890 and was offered that of envoy at Rome, which he declined on plea of ill-health, but which he accepted some years later, after being deprived in the meanwhile of his rank and title owing to the intrigues of the Grand Vizier. He was an ardent reformer throughout his career in many directions, but especially in education and literature. He introduced the style of the best European writers into Persian literature and transformed the diplomatic language of Persia. He also modified the Arabic alphabet and tried hard to introduce his new phonetic system of Arabic writing. To popularise this he published the famous "Gulistan" of Sadi and other classical masterpieces in phonetical editions. He was the author of several pamphlets on religious and political subjects relating to Persia. His great experience and political insight would have been of much use in the present crisis in his native country which requires such statesmen very badly, but he was in disfavour and lived in semi-retirement at Lausanne, an exile from his land for a long time.

THE total amount of subscriptions to the Burma Pasteur Institute is nearly Rs. 1,09,000.

IT is settled that Colonel Roos Keppel is to be confirmed as Sir Harold Deane's successor.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL KEMBELL, Political Agent, Loralai, proceeds on six months' leave this month. Captain H. A. R. Gough will act for him.

NEW arrangements with regard to the secretarial work of the Railway Board are being matured and it should be possible to introduce them by 1st August.

THE 2nd Battalion, East Yorkshire Regiment, stationed at Maymyo, will proceed in the next trooping season, to Fyzabad, in Bengal, and they will relieve the 2nd Battalion, Shropshire Light Infantry, who go to Dinapore and Dum Dum.

THE prosecution of B. G. Tilak on charges of sedition in connection with his articles published in the "Kesari" newspaper was concluded yesterday afternoon, when he made a written statement to the Court, denying that he had any intention to excite feelings of disaffection against the Government, etc. He put in at the same time a large number of exhibits in his defence, and subsequently commenced his address to the jury. It was not concluded when the Court adjourned for the day.

WORK on the Original Side of the Chief Court of Rangoon is considerably in arrears, says a correspondent. "Over 500 suits are now pending trial, some of which were filed so far back as 1905 and 1906. Sir Charles Fox, Chief Judge, is on leave, and of the present four Judges of the Court, two have practically been engaged since February in hearing big land acquisition cases which are likely to occupy their attention for some further considerable time. The other two Judges attend to the appellate work, which is also in arrears. The Local Government have been asked for the services of an Additional Judge."

THE latest report on the Rangoon Town Police states that the good conduct of the Force has been fully maintained during the last year. There are, however, two problems that vex the minds of the authorities. The first is the increasing number of resignations among the rank and file, due apparently to the strength of the Force being too small to allow for leave being granted to a reasonable extent. The other is the question of the recruitment of Burmans, who evidently do not take as kindly to Police work as they are desired to do in the capital city of their Province. Both matters are engaging the attention of the authorities, and, so far as the first is concerned, the Lieutenant-Governor expresses his readiness to consider proposals for a "moderate increase" of the Force.

THE Yorkshire coast towns and villages are noted for the longevity of their inhabitants. A remarkable instance of this was afforded at Scarborough the other day when one of the seats in the Castle Dykes was occupied by four persons who had quite accidentally chosen the spot for a pleasant rest. Whilst so enjoying themselves it was mentioned that one of the party remembered Waterloo, and that the combined ages of the party made up a total of 339 years.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

WHERE TO SIDE IN THE INTEREST OF HUMANITY?

The Baghdad Railway.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, JUNE 26.

A Manifesto recently published by the Bulgarian Macedonic Committee of Monastir, has found its way into a Berlin paper of wide circulation, but with no political or party connection. The Manifesto is addressed to the Greek inhabitants of some villages, but is evidently intended at the same time to influence public opinion abroad. It starts with the commonplace: "Macedonia for the Macedonians," and then goes on to define the term of "Macedonians", as a collective term comprising Servians, Greeks and Bulgarians alike. According to this Manifesto there was no discrepancy of interest between these three nationalities, as they had only one enemy; the Turkish tyranny. Their common cause was directed to one aim, viz, throwing off the yoke of the Turks. "Down with the tyrants" must be their war-cry, to which the sympathies of the world would not fail to respond.

All that sounds very reasonable. And the Macedonian question could be easily solved, if the presupposition of this pathetic Declaration of Independence would be in harmony with the broad facts. Unfortunately the troubles in Macedonia are to be traced back to uncertainty who are the Macedonians to whom this Turkish province ought to be handed over. According to the authors of this Manifesto all Christians ought to be satisfied, if Bulgaria would be allowed to annex the Macedonian Villajets. But nobody who knows the facts of the case could for a moment believe in the possibility of ending the long series of Macedonian outrages by such a simple Recipe. The result of history in this corner of the Balkan Peninsula has brought it about that there are no Macedonians but simply Bulgarian, Servians, Greeks, Kutzowallachs and Mohammedans settled in Macedonia, not besides each other but promiscuously hurled together. The difficulty is that these races hate each other all the more fervently, because each of them claims to have an historical title to predominance in Macedonia. Formerly, when the Turkish dominion seemed unassailable, the racial fanaticism found vent in pamphlets proving that theoretically the nationality of the author was the aboriginal one in this Turkish province. In the last decades, however, the expectation of the approaching end of European Turkey brought matters to a crisis, in which every nationality could hope to get the whole inheritance by practically asserting its predominance.

INTIMIDATION OF THE OTHER CLAIMANTS

by all means seemed all the more "patriotic," because thereby the Diplomacy of the Great Powers might become convinced that there was a Macedonian question and that it could only be dealt with by satisfying the national instincts of those who under the present arrangement caused most trouble. Thus it came to pass that acts of violence, such as massacres, sudden attacks and incendiaries served as propagandistic means of the hopeful nationalities. By outrages against innocent people the perpetrators wished to prove that the whole district ought to be theirs. Undoubtedly the Bulgarians did most in producing their sanguinary title-deeds. For they were numerically superior and found a stronger support from the Bulgarian Government than the Servians and Greeks from their more distant national states. The consequence was, that it was taken for granted that the proposed autonomy of Macedonia would turn out to mean an annexation by Bulgaria; quite naturally the Servians and Greeks settled in Macedonia adopted the same policy for proving their existence. At any rate their risings in arms promised to secure them against the most detestable evil from their point of view, viz, an incorporation into Bulgaria by the approval of the Great Powers.

It goes without saying that the appeal to unanimous action by all Christians of Macedonia against Turkish tyranny will bear no fruit. The whole Manifesto is only another attempt on the part of the Bulgarians to establish their own rule in the name of autonomy. As long as the various Christian nationalities destroy each other, while the Mahomedans keep quiet, there is no way out of the difficulties.

For those who wish to favour the interests of civilization, the Manifesto does not give a hint for a practical solution of the question. The racial war of the Macedonian Christians will never cease if any nationality is helped to realize its claims, for all the others will consider it an unbearable oppression. There seems to be no remedy but to mitigate the bardships of the Turkish rule as much as possible and to oppose all revolutionary methods applied by the various nationalities for proving their case. A final agreement of the Powers about the necessary Reforms in Macedonia without any radical change of the present legal status is the only demand that could now be reasonably brought forth in the name of Humanity.

THE BAGHDAD AND HEDJAZ RAILWAYS.

By the agreement of June 2nd new life has been brought again into railway construction in Asiatic Turkey. The new financial arrangement provides for the speedy construction of a trust of altogether 520 miles from Bugurlu, the present terminus to El Hellif in Upper Mesopotamia, with a short branch line from the station Till Habesh to the old commercial centre of Aleppo. Besides the Baghdad Railway Company, the Turkish Minister of Finance, the Administration of the "Dette publique", and the "Duetsche Bank" are parties to this agreement. It is the most important portion of the whole construction but offers more engineering difficulties than those encountered heretofore or expected from any further continuation.

The tract immediately beyond Bugurlu lies over the Taurus mountains, of heights up to 10,000 feet. Herr Mackensen, the superintending Civil Engineer intends to use a pass 5,000 feet above the Mediterranean. Then the line will go down to the beautiful and fertile plain of Adana, where three swift rivers will have to be bridged over. As Adana is already connected by rail with its harbour Mersina, this first section will complete the meridional line from the Brosporus to the Mediterranean, north of Cyprus. East of Adana the famous Cilician passes where Alexander the Great proved his strategic genius will have to be mastered. The station of Till Habesh whence by a branch line from north to south the town of Aleppo with 170,000 inhabitants is to be reached, lies still west of the Euphrates. At present the work has been taken up with the help of two Brigades of the Turkish Army as far as Till Habesh and Aleppo.

At Aleppo the new railroad will connect with the Hedjas line built at the personal instigation of the Sultan and promoted so quickly by the generous voluntary contributions of the faithful. This line traversing Syria and Palestine is already running from Hama, north of Damascus as far as Maan in the latitude of Suez, but will be carried on, in the course of this year, down to Medina, while the short connection between Aleppo and Hama will be shortly taken in hand. It will therefore not be long that an uninterrupted railway journey will take the traveller from the Bosporus to Medina through Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine and part of Arabia. From the Hedjas line branches exist already to the sea ports of Haiffa and Beirut; it is to be expected that the Joppe-Jerusalem route will also be continued to some station of the main line.

The second half, from Till Habesh to El Hellif is free from natural difficulties. Only the Euphrates river will have to be crossed on an enormous bridge. East of its banks the line goes along the southern slopes of the Kurdistan Plateu. El Hellif has been chosen as provisional terminus, because thence important trade routes lead northwards to Diarbekr and Mardin. Probably a branch line will be constructed to these important places from El Hellif.

GERMANY'S INTEREST.

Next to Turkey some capitalists of Germany, France, Switzerland and Belgium have the largest share in this enterprise. It will be remembered that English Capital was also invited to join under very favourable conditions six years ago. Some members of the Balfour Cabinet were strongly in favour of participation. But the English Press under the guidance of the "Times," remonstrated against this "German" project with similar arguments as were used fifty years ago against the "French" Suez Canal. In April, 1903 Mr. Balfour made the famous speech in the House of Commons that inaugurated now past episode of English policy of putting obstacles in the way of the Sultan, who wished to consolidate his authority in his Asiatic dominions by means of efficient railway connections. Thereby the continuation of the Anatolian Railways has been postponed, but not frustrated.

That the "Deutsche Bank" devotes such a persevering activity to this enterprise is an inheritance from its founder Dr. Georg von Siemens whose favourite idea during his last years was the furtherance of this great problem of civilization for Asiatic Turkey. He found a ready appreciation of his plans first with the then German Consul-General at Constantinople Herr Steamrich (now Under-Secretary of State in the Foreign Office) and the engineering expert Herr von Kapp. Afterwards the Directors of the "Deutsche Bank" Herr Gwinner, now also President of the Anatolian Railway Company and Herr Zander took up the work bequeathed by Dr. von Siemens, and Herr Mackensen became Engineering Director of the enterprise. Now, nine years after the conception of the idea there can be no doubt that the Sultan will get his Asiatic railway system indispensable for the political organisation and economic progress of his wide dominions. His energy in carrying on the Baghdad and Hedjas railways will give him his historical position for all time to come. Until both great problems will be entirely completed many years will still pass on and many difficulties of a financial and technical nature, will have to be got over.

GREEK COMEDIES ON A GERMAN STAGE.

Among the Egyptian Papyri unearthed by Hunter and Greenfell the most valuable literary find was undoubtedly the volume containing some of the lost comedies of the great poet Menandros. Up to that time we had only a few fragments of this Attic Moliere; but we knew from the Latin adaptations of his dramas and from his great fame that he was without a peer in Ancient Literature. Now two of his comedies have been brought on the stage in a faithful German translation. And the Theatre where this remarkable Event took place, was also classic soil and restored to its original shape for this occasion. It was in the lovely watering place of Lauchstaedt in Thuringia that Goethe in 1791 built a Summer Theatre as a mercantile venture. At that time the now neglected lovely town was a fashionable health resort, where people of quality from all parts of Europe assembled during the season. As the Theatre under Goethe's charge at Weimar, was closed during the Summer months, the poet had the happy idea of establishing this branch for the benefit of the Summer guests. The success was most encouraging. The entrance fees of the 40 performances at Lauchstaedt were higher than those of 100 evenings at Weimar. At the same time Goethe used this Summer stage for trying the success of new pieces about which he was somewhat doubtful regarding their theatrical effect. In the course of time this interesting little Theatre was abandoned and the building even allowed to decay. It would have been pulled down, if not a wealthy business-man had bought it and, after careful reparation, presented it to the municipal authorities for theatrical and musical performances. This year it was solemnly opened, and the Goethe Society after its annual meeting at Weimar came over to witness its resurrection. As Goethe had always declared himself a great admirer of the genius of Menandros, though he could judge about it only from a few fragments, the Professor of Greek Literature at Halle, Dr. Carl Robert thought it fit occasion to have two of the newly discovered comedies of Menandros performed. He made an admirable translation of the "Verdict of Arbitration" and "The Samian Girl" and secretly practised with his students for an amateur representation. On the 20th and 27th of June he came over with his troup to Lauchstaedt and announced the performances of the two ancient comedies. The success was overwhelming. Among the audience the freshness and cheerfulness of these two pieces was so vividly felt that it took pains to remember they were not modern nor, in their essential parts, modernised by the translator. How Goethe would have enjoyed the revival of an admired poet on the experimental stage at the lovely watering place among the hills of Thuringia!

L. ASCH.

INDIANS IN NATAL.

NEW IMMIGRATION BILL INTRODUCED.

Exclusion After Ten Years.

THE QUESTION OF COMPENSATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 15.

A telegram from Pietermaritzburg states that the Colonial Secretary has introduced into the House of Assembly a Bill providing that after June 30th, 1911, no indentured Indians shall be introduced into the Colony, while after December 31st, 1908, no new trading licenses shall be issued to Indians. After December 31st, 1918, no license at all shall be issued or transferred to or be held by Indians. Compensation is to be based on three years' profits.

The Colonial Secretary, in introducing the Bill, emphasized the danger of an unrestricted increase of Asiatics.

Messrs. Smythe and Hueiett declared that the Bill was dictated by the Transvaal.

SUBMARINE ACCIDENT.

Crew Overcome by Petrol Fumes.

HEROIC ACTION BY OFFICERS.

LONDON, JULY 15.

The crew of Submarine A9 were overpowered by petrol fumes while en route from Devonport to Dover in connection with the Naval Manœuvres. Some of the men are in a critical condition.

The officers in the conning tower, finding that the crew were insensible, succeeded, after the most heroic efforts, in turning off the petrol and themselves succumbed to the fumes.

THE SIEVIER CASE.

Bail Allowed.

INTRIGUE BY MR. JOEL SUGGESTED.

LONDON, JULY 14.

Mr. Robert Sievier was to-day committed for trial on the charge of attempting to extort money from Mr. Jack Joel.

Bail was allowed in two sureties of £5,000 each and Mr. Sievier's own surety of £10,000.

Mr. Joel was subjected to a searching cross-examination with a view to showing that he sought to entrap Sievier into compromising monetary negotiations.

THE CLIVE MEMORIAL.

The Fund Closed.

LONDON, JULY 15.

Lord Curzon, writing to the "Times," says that over £5,000 have been subscribed to the Clive Memorial, and that it has been decided to close the fund.

The Committee have decided to devote £3,500 for a bronze statue in close proximity to the India Office and £1,500 for a replica for the Memorial Hall in Calcutta.

THE FACTORY COMMISSION.

Report to be Given to Parliament.

LONDON, JULY 14.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Buchanan stated that the Report of the Indian Factory Commission, including the minutes of dissent, would be submitted, to Parliament as soon as copies were received.

FIGHTING IN TABRIZ.

Revolutionaries Active.

LONDON, JULY 14.

A telegram received in St. Petersburg from Tabriz states that the bombardment of the rebel quarter continues. The revolutionaries are maintaining a heavy rifle fire.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

Some of the Finals.

A RECORD ESTABLISHED.

LONDON, JULY 14.

The winners of the finals in the Olympic Games are as follows:—

Throwing the Hammer.—Flanagan (United States) threw 170 feet 4 inches, which constitutes a record.

1,500 Metres Running Race.—Sheppard (United States). Time—4 minutes 3 2/5 seconds.

3,500 Metres Walk.—G. Larner (Great Britain). Time.—14 minutes 55 seconds.

LONDON, JULY 15.

Kingsbury (Great Britain) has won the final heat of the 20 Kilometres Cycling Race at the Olympic Games. His time was 34 minutes 13 2-5 seconds.

CRICKET.

LONDON, JULY 14.

Sussex has beaten Somerset by an innings and 21 runs at Brighton.

THE DUTY ON TEA.

EFFECT OF A TWO PENNY REDUCTION.

Five Penny Duty Adopted.

IMPERIAL PROPOSAL REJECTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 15.

In the House of Commons last night, in Committee on the Finance Bill, Mr. Snowden brought forward a motion to take two pence off the duty on tea.

Mr. Hobhouse said that such a reduction would convert the estimated budget surplus of £245,000 into a deficit of over £2,000,000. Hence the Government were unable to accept the proposal, with which they sympathised.

Mr. Snowden's motion was rejected on a division by 230 votes against 91.

Mr. Fell moved that one penny be taken off the duty on tea produced in the Empire.

The motion was rejected by 251 votes against 34.

The clause fixing the duty at five pence was then adopted.

QUEBEC TERCENTENARY.

Departure of the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, JULY 15.

The Prince of Wales started this morning for Quebec to attend the Tercentenary celebration.

OPENING UP RHODESIA.

Mineral Deposits to be Explored.

THE CHARTERED COMPANY.

LONDON, JULY 15.

An agreement has been signed between the Chartered Company and Tanganyika Concessions for extension of railways in Rhodesia to Katanga to open up the great mineral deposits of the Congo which are believed to be the richest in the world.

NEW SUGAR CONVENTION.

A Liberal Deputation.

RECEIVED BY THE PREMIER.

LONDON, JULY 15.

Mr. Asquith to-day received a deputation of Liberal Commoners protesting against the new Sugar Convention.

Mr. Villiers accused the Government of betraying Free Trade and violating the constitution.

Mr. Asquith maintained that the arrangement was absolutely consistent with Free Trade. He denied it closed possible sources of supply to Great Britain.

BURMA OIL COMPANY.

New Field Discovered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 14.

According to the Glasgow correspondent of the "Financial Times," important news has reached the head-quarters at Glasgow of the Burma Oil Company of a fresh discovery of oil. The new field is stated to be in close proximity to the existing oil area in Burma, and will have an important bearing on the future of the industry, which is worked under a special charter from the Home Government.

The capital outlay to secure this additional source of production will, the correspondent states, be small.

The Company is further reported to be doing an excellent business, which for the first three of the current year, exceeds that for the same period of 1907. The price of oil is almost 20 to 25 per cent. higher and the refining plant is being increased to double its present capacity.

BURMA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Introduction of Three Bills.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 14.

The next Burma Legislative Council meeting will take place towards the end of August next, when three Bills will be introduced, namely, the Burma Prohibition of Inoculation and Licensing of Vaccination Act, 1908; secondly, the Burma Vaccination Law Amendment Act, 1908; thirdly, the British Pilots Act Amendment Act, 1908.

CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND.

Grant of Rs. 500.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 15.

The Finance Sub-Committee of the Rangoon Municipal Board this afternoon, voted Rs. 500 towards the Indian Charitable Relief Fund, provided the Burma Government accord its sanction.

In this recommendation, they were guided by the example set by the Rangoon Port Trust.

ANARCHISM IN INDIA.

The Manicktola Case.

THREATENING LETTERS REPUDIATED.

MORE ARRESTS IM MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 15.

Among the other witnesses examined at the Manicktola bomb conspiracy case, yesterday, was Kissory Mohan Banerjee, who was arrested and discharged in connection with the Mozufferpore bomb outrage. He and the chowkidar of Dharamtola gave evidence concerning the doings of Dinesh Chandra Roy and Khudiram Bose before the crime was committed.

The contributions to the Arabindo Ghose Defence Fund now amount to Rs. 7,320.

THE THREATENINGS LETTERS.
A REPUDIATION.

Corporal David Calder, of the Gordon Highlanders, writes to the "Empire" concerning the letters addressed to Mr. Norton and Mr. Chatterjee. The whole idea, he says, is ridiculous and absurd as the Gordons go by orders. "These letters were not written by our men. If occasion arose, however, and we were called on to protect Mr. Norton or any Britisher's life, I can assure you we would do it at the present time with the greatest pleasure."

TWO ARRESTS AT MASULIPATAM.

MADRAS, JULY 15.

Information has been received from Masulipatam of the arrest, on charges of sedition, of Hari Sarvothama Rao, M. A., and Bode Narayana Rao.

These men are both Swadeshi preachers, the former being one of the ringleaders who was in trouble at the Rajahmundry Training College, from which institution he was expelled last year. Narayana Rao is an itinerant preacher, who has been lecturing of late chiefly in the Telugu districts.

The trial of the two men will take place shortly at Bezwada.

ATTEMPTED TRAIN THEFT.

Accused Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 15.

On the morning of the 13th instant, the train which left Rawalpindi at 2-30 a. m. was brought to a stand about 2 miles from Lawrencepur Station. It turned out that passengers in an intermediate carriage hearing cries in the adjoining female compartment looked out and saw two men on the foot-board. One of the passengers at once broke the papers and pressed the alarm button, which drew the driver's attention and of the female passengers, and one of the thieves on the train slowing either jumped or fell off and was caught by one of the travelling policeman and taken on to Campbellpur, where his confederate was discovered hiding in a carriage. Both men are Pathans from the Kabul side. They gained access to the female compartment by getting out of the bathroom of their own carriage and going along the foot-board.

LARGE TAKAVI GRANTS.

Details of their Disbursements.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 15.

The statements that have been going the round of the press recently as to takavi expenditure in these Provinces are not likely, says the "Pioneer," to make matters more clear. The precise amount distributed in takavi of all kinds over the late rabi harvest was 173 lakhs. For the current year the Provincial Government has allotted 120 lakhs. The precise disposal of this amount is not yet known, but, roughly speaking, the sum given by Government for Kharif normal advances and purchase of cattle is 32 lakhs, for construction of masonry wells 24 lakhs, and for importation of grain into the Kumaon Division, where the food-supplies ran very short last spring, 4 lakhs, in all 120 lakhs; and with advances for last rabi, 293 lakhs.

HEAVY RAIN IN THE U. P.

Situation Greatly Relieved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 15.

Heavy rain to-day is reported in the United Provinces, where it is badly wanted. Lucknow returns six inches, Agra four, Bareilly two, and Allahabad and Meerut half an inch each.

DISPUTED WATER RIGHTS.

Tribes at Variance

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 15.

The trouble in the neighbourhood of Khalarchi, in the Kurram Valley, between Afghans and Turis has subsided, the local villagers having come to an arrangement regarding the disputed water rights.

THE BANDRA ROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In most other places advantage is taken of the rains to repair the public roads. In Bandra nothing is being done in this direction, and the main roads are in a lamentable state of disrepair, with a surface of bare sharp stones playing havoc with rubber tyres. When one remembers that he has to pay a heavy wheel tax (which, be it known, is higher than that in Bombay City!) he has every reason to feel that the Committee responsible for the upkeep of the roads is giving but scant attention to this important feature of municipal administration.

RATEPAYER.

Bandra, July 15.

THE ALLAHABAD MURDER CASE.

An Honorary Magistrate Implicated.

ASSESSORS' VERDICT OF "NOT GUILTY."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 15.

On Tuesday the proceedings in the Allahabad murder case before the Sessions Judge commenced with the address of Mr. O'Connor on behalf of two servants of Babu Badri Prasad, Sultan Khan and Surju. Counsel commented on the evidence of various prosecution witnesses and drew the attention of the Court to the important fact that if Mangal Ram saw the four accused coming out of the house where the murder was committed, he must have seen marks of blood on them, considering the manner in which the two deceased women were done to death; but neither Mangal Ram nor any other reliable witness say they saw any marks of blood on the persons or clothes of the accused. As regards Surju's first statement incriminating the accused, and which was afterwards retracted, Mr. O'Connor contended that it was in no way in the nature of a confession, and it was impossible for any Court to hang the accused on it. There was everything to indicate that the statement was extracted under police pressure. It is inconceivable, counsel contended, that a man in Badri Prasad's position, a pleader and an honorary magistrate, accustomed himself to work out cases, could have joined in a conspiracy to commit such a murder, and in broad daylight.

Mr. Ross Alston then replied on behalf of the prosecution, and criticised generally the various arguments set up by the defence. He remarked that the defence in their anxiety to discredit any and everything had landed themselves in a mass of contradictions. The contention that the case was a police fabrication was utterly untenable, for more than one reason, and especially as there was no evidence of any personal animus on the part of the Kotwal against Badri Prasad. Counsel asked the Court to read Surju's statement describing the murder and to judge whether it appeared to be the result of police tutoring. It was not possible that such a long and clear statement could have been learnt in 24 hours, and there was no evidence or suggestion that Surju was in police custody previously.

Suraj Nath Aga, Government Pleader, also addressed a few words to the assessors in support of the prosecution.

The Sessions Judge then asked the two assessors who assisted at the trial to give their opinions.

Both of them found that the charge had not been proved against any of accused nor had Babu Badri Prasad instigated it. Further, they were of opinion that the alleged intrigue between Shama Bibi and Ram Jiavan had not been proved and the confession of Surju was not made of his own free will.

Judge promised to deliver judgment within a few days.

THE BURMA POLICE.

Use of Arms by Officers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 14.

The Local Government have issued rules to regulate, in Burma, the use of arms by Police officers who are called to the assistance of Prison Officers, in the case of outbreaks or attempted escapes from jails in Burma. They are to the following effect:—

Any police officer may use a sword, bayonet, firearm or any other weapon against any prisoner escaping, or attempting to escape, provided that resort shall not be had to the use of any such weapon, unless such officer has reasonable ground to believe, that he cannot otherwise prevent the escape.

(2) Any police officer may use a sword, bayonet, firearm or any other weapon, on any person engaged in any combined outbreak, or in any attempt to force or break open the outer gate or enclosure wall of the prison, and may continue to use such weapon so long as such combined outbreak or attempt is being actually prosecuted.

(3) Any police officer may use a sword, bayonet, firearm, or any other weapon against any prisoner, using violence to any officer of the prison or other person, provided such police officer has reasonable ground to believe that the officer of the prison or other person is in danger to life or limb, or that other grievous hurt is likely to be caused to him.

(4) Before using firearms against a prisoner, under the authority conveyed in rule 1 of these rules, the police officer shall give a warning to the prisoner that he is about to fire on him.

(5) No police officer shall, in the presence of his superior officer, use arms of any sort against a prisoner in the case of an outbreak, or attempt to escape, except under the orders of such superior officer.

(6) Nothing in these rules shall be deemed to deprive police officers of any power which they may exercise under any other law.

KING EDWARD VII RELIEF SOCIETY.

A general meeting of "King Edward VII Relief Society for the poor of Bombay" was held yesterday night at Sir Mangaldas House, Girgaum Back road, with the President of the Society, Sir Balchandra Krishna, in the chair. There was a large and appreciative audience composed of members of the Society and other well-wishers. At this meeting the draft rules framed by the Select Committee were read, and considered and resolutions were passed which were calculated to afford relief to the poor. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has been requested to be the honorary Patron of the Society. After transacting business of a formal nature, such as the appointment of Ward and Street Committees, the meeting proceeded to appoint Sir Balchandra Krishna, and Messrs. Amiruddin Tyabji, Tribhowandass Mangaldass, and Janardhan Gopal as Trustees of the Society. The meeting dispersed after the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

SHAKESPEAR MEMORIAL.

It is quite appropriate that the appeal for a memorial tablet in honour of Shakespear on the site of the Globe Theatre should be extended to India. Shakespear's genius has made the whole world kin, and his writings are among the common possessions of humanity. The dramas have been translated into a hundred foreign tongues, and what are called adaptations of his plays are often reproduced in the vernaculars on the native stage in Bombay and elsewhere in this country with great success. Although the translations are not the productions of English scholars, and the changes introduced to suit the taste of an ordinary Indian audience have little to commend them, and have not seldom a jarring effect, such is the fascination exercised by the divine dramatist on mankind, that natives who do not know English, and have never heard his name, flock to the theatre when his plays are acted. The value of the performances is sometimes so poor that Hamlet might turn in his grave, or Lady Macbeth might tear with rage, or Lear might turn more sour. But the rare essence of genius, which they must still retain, is sufficient to exercise a potent spell even upon the uneducated. Educated Indians, if they read little other poetry, will be found to have read at least some of the best known plays of Shakespear, and successive generations of Indian students are fed at school upon the same half a dozen memorable passages, which age cannot wither, nor custom stale. If the Indian response to the appeal were at all commensurate with the love and admiration felt for the great national poet, the modest sum of £300 required for the tablet may be subscribed over and over again. There are critics who question the value of a memorial to Shakespear. A memorial to Shakespear is, indeed, a contradiction in terms. He, who has raised a monument to himself in the heart of every cultured human being, surely does not need a visible trophy for himself in any form. But to mark the site of the theatre with a loving tablet would be a pious act of gratitude, bearing witness to a historic spot, and it is better, in this sense, that the modest memorial should be there than that there should be none at all.

THE GOVERNOR ON THE ABKARI POLICY.

The wisdom of taking the public into the confidence of Government is beyond dispute, and H. E. the Governor, in giving effect to this principle, is doing something substantial to smooth the path of the administration. Where the dissatisfaction of people with any Government action or policy arises from misapprehension, the best course for the authorities is to explain it fully and frankly by every means within their power. The speech recently delivered by Sir George Clarke before the deputation of the Poona Temperance Association will serve to clear the popular mind of whatever prejudice it has entertained against the Abkari policy of Government. I must say that the action of individual officers of the Department have lent a colour to the supposition that the policy is to extract the largest possible revenue from liquor, without regard either to the means of the poorer classes who consume it, or to their moral welfare. It is also true that popular representations to the Department have often met with little sympathy in the past, and as Dr. Bhandarker, the spokesman of the deputation, observed, there have been cases in which even a formal reply was not vouchsafed to them. But such incidents must not be allowed to interfere with our estimate of the principles underlying the general excise policy of Government; and these principles, as enunciated by the Governor, ought to command the sympathy of temperance leaders, saving, perhaps, those zealots who would abolish the liquor trade at all costs, and deprive the poor man of his daily dram, because some people go in for hard drinking. On picketting, which caused a political ferment in Poona a short while back, the Governor took up a firm attitude. I suppose the deputation went away fairly impressed by the reasons he gave against it,—reasons which were, at the same time, perfectly consistent with his cordial sympathy with the objects of the Temperance movement in India. Everybody is interested in reducing the facilities for drink, and the projected appointment of advisory committees, to be consulted by officers with respect to the number and location of liquor-shops in a town, will serve to promote this object in a small way. But it will have a greater value, in that by bringing the representatives of the Government and the public more in touch with one another, the chances of friction and misunderstanding will be minimized. But all such measures will not prove better than mere palliatives. If we want to go to the root of the evil, there is no remedial measure more powerful than the spread of education, and with it of sound ideas about the miseries of intemperance. We read that, with the progress of refinement, hard drinking has disappeared from the higher classes in England, and that we may now look in vain for prototypes of Squire Western. Similarly, take the instance of the Parsis. Although alcohol is not forbidden by their religion, they are remarkably sober, as a community, while their fathers, I am told, used to drink the Mowa liquor with great gusto and in profuse quantity, and thought nothing of sinking occasionally under the table.

TODDY.

I should like the Abkari Department to give a differential treatment to toddy which, in its pure state, is a harmless and wholesome drink. As an intoxicant, however mild, its free and unrestricted use cannot be advocated. But it is not at all imperative, in the public interests, that its sale should be restricted and hampered by legislation as hard and stringent as that which is enforced in the case of liquor. It is the poor man's champagne; it serves partly as food; and it is wholesome for the health and morals of the people that its consumption should be encouraged, in the preference to liquor. It is sometimes asserted by the champions of toddy—although I cannot myself vouch for the absolute correctness of the statement—that the stringency of the Abkari policy has the effect of driving people from this wholesome beverage to deleterious drinks. But I am pretty sure of this, that the tax on toddy is so heavy that it is impossible to sell the genuine stuff at the fixed retail price of three pies per bottle. The petition, addressed by the trade to Government, a few months back, left little room for doubt that unless wholesale adulteration was resorted to, it was not possible to have a reasonable margin of profit, after all the dues were paid.

MUNICIPAL CORRUPTION.

There is ample justification for the suppression by Government of the Municipality of Dharangaon in Khandeish. Two of its members were implicated in the fraudulent sale by auction of town sweepings under the nominal direction of the Managing Committee, and although the Chairman subsequently asked the General Committee to cancel the transaction in favour of a person who had offered a considerably higher amount, it was, nevertheless, confirmed by them. Men, who are guilty of such malpractices, and men, who with a guilty knowledge of the same, are willing to shield and support them, are clearly unfit for their public duties, and the only course open to Government, therefore, was to disband the municipality altogether. The sentence is that the town shall be without the doubtful blessings, in its case, of self-government for three years. It is hoped that this example will prove a deterrent to other municipalities, where members are not above a little peculation in the exercise of their functions. Glad as we all are that the Bombay Government contemplate an enlargement of the powers of municipalities, allowing them greater freedom from official control, I am afraid that there will yet be found small municipalities, which it would be best to keep for some time longer in leading-strings. In those townships, where education and enlightenment has made poor progress, and where the idea of public spirit and public duty is still crude and primitive, official control and supervision can only be relaxed with detriment to the public weal. I am not generalizing from a solitary instance. My opinion is based upon what I have learnt of the doings of some of the municipalities of country towns. There is a small municipality within a hundred miles of Bombay, of which an acquaintance of mine is a member, and the particulars he recently gave me of the inner working of the board satisfied me that, in this particular instance, local self-government was by no means a conspicuous success. The Secretary, he said, was all in all. He was virtually the executive head. He knew how to worm himself into the good graces of his official superiors. He is a man of remarkable astuteness and cunning. Independent members may rail at him and the Board may occasionally pass a vote of censure on him; but he remains absolutely unmoved. He takes reproof and condemnation philosophically, so long as he goes his own way, and promotes his personal interests without getting himself into trouble. The general lack of spirit and intelligence among the municipal councillors is of much service to him. If ever a Government nominee becomes troublesome and a little too inquisitive, the secretary has sufficient influence with his friends at head-quarters to have him out, the next time the Board is reconstituted. My informant added that one or two members were not above illegal gratification as the price of their support and influence. He ruefully observed that there were a number of improvements urgently required, but nobody seemed to mind them and the voice of solitary members was powerless.

WORKING HOURS OF MILL HANDS.

The report of the Factory Commission,—a sober, sensible, document,—will explode the sentimental notion that the operatives are mercilessly ground down by hard task-masters. Their general health is reported to be good and the hours of work are not excessive, save where the mills are worked by electric light. The minor proposals about the necessity of better supervision and the prevention of irregularities in contravention of the law, will be commonly acceptable. But a strong difference of opinion promises to centre round the proposal to limit the working time of women and young persons to twelve hours a day. In his dissenting minute, Sir Damodar Thakersey Mulji argues, with commendable vigour, in favour of what has come to be known as "the natural day." He calculates that the average working day will come to twelve hours and five minutes during the whole year; and accepting the proposition of the commission to give half an hour's rest every six hours, the longest working day in the year will be about twelve hours and forty-five minutes. The argument in favour of the natural day would be conclusive, if some means were found of dealing with mills working by electric light, so as to bring them, practically, into line with those that do not. Sir Damodar would cavalierly ignore these mills, although, according to his own computation, out of 224 mills in India, 100 are fitted with electric light. He says that many of these are working only from daylight till dusk, in spite of their installation. This may be the case, when the times are not so very favourable; but when a brisk demand springs up for the produce of these mills, then we may be perfectly sure that the electric plant will not be allowed to lie idle. When the natural day is supplemented by a couple of hours of electric light, the total of working hours is cruelly excessive, and some means should be devised for stopping this abuse.

DION.

SARWAR KHAN'S ESTATES.

Disputed Possession.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 15.

A correspondent writes;—

A crisis has been reached amongst the Orakzai claimants for the estates of the late Sarwar Khan, who, it may be remembered, died four years ago. The quarrel has resolved itself into a Samil and Gar dispute, and has involved the entire Orakzai clans, who appear to be ready to fly at each other. Slight frays have already taken place in which men on both sides have been killed.

"Lashkars" started to collect on the 5th or 6th instant, and were still gathering up to the 9th. While the claimants are engaged in this tardy dispute it may be mentioned that Chinarak, the late Khan's estate, has been for some time in possession of the Wazirs and Khoyat Khel, who seized it immediately after Sarwar Khan's death. The Samils have asked for 15 days to think over the matter, and it is reported that the Gars have agreed.

The following Samil clans are engaged:—Feroz Khel, Samil Khel Bia Khel, Shi Khan Mala Khel, Mishti Waxir Khoyat Khel, Arshi Zai. Against them are standing Gari Khel, Mahmi Mahmuzai Musa Khel, and two others. The Ibazirs and Khoyat Khel who seized Chinarak immediately after the death of Sarwar Khan, have been in possession of disputed area for four years.

OUR 117TH BIRTHDAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel much obliged if you will kindly allow me some space to announce to your numerous readers that it was on the 16th July, 1791, that "The Bombay Gazette" was established. To-day is, therefore, the 117th anniversary of the paper. My files bear testimony to the truly remarkable leaders that have appeared in the "Gazette" from time to time; they invariably advocated a good cause. In offering you, Sir, warm congratulations, I am sure your readers will also join me in wishing the paper uninterrupted prosperity.—Yours, &c.,

R. W. M.

NEW BOOKS.

A very much needed book has been supplied by Flora Annie Steel—In "India through the Ages." (London: G. Routledge and Sons). Mrs. Steel has gathered into a compact book of useful size all that is most interesting of Indian History. From her many books on Indian subjects one gathers that she has an intimate knowledge of the people of India and their customs, and are therefore not surprised that she should wish the history of the country so full of romance and tragedy to be better known. A wonderful history indeed it is, its earliest date being about B.C. 2000 and continuing down to our own time the pages being very largely interspersed with maps showing how India has grown and each large town appeared. History is hardly the right name for this work though history is, is, "Stories from Indian History" would give a better idea of the pleasant reading. The manner in which she tells us of the birth of Akbar illustrates what we mean. Humayon one of the Moghul Kings was at this time a mere wanderer in the desert. His brother Hindal was over the Indus-water in the rich province of Sehwan, and Humayon, who from bitter experience had reason to doubt the former's loyalty, was keeping an eye on his proceedings. He therefore crossed the river for an interview at the town of Patar. He found Hindal in the midst of festivities; for what purpose history sayeth not, but from what followed it seems likely that it was preparatory to a marriage. His mother at any rate gave an entertainment to all the ladies of the court and at this Humayon saw, and instantly fell in love with a girl of sixteen, called Hamida-Begum. Hearing she was not as yet betrothed he instantly said he would marry her. Then ensued a violent quarrel between the brothers, from which it seems likely that Humayon's fancy had chosen the bride elect. The brothers stormed; but finally Hindal's mother counselled her son to yeild, and the 38-year old Humayon carried off the prize. Their honeymoon cannot have been cloudless for they spent it in danger of their lives; but Humayon must from his temperament have been a beguiling bride-groom, and the little bride's tears soon dried. She followed him bravely, early in the next year through the great Desert of India, where horse and man nearly died of thirst. That ceaseless marching from fresh enemies by day and night must have been a terrible experience for the young wife, soon to become a mother; but she had at least the consolation of her husband's deep absorbing devotion. . . . It is a pretty picture anyhow. So after unheard of miseries they gained the quaint, stern old fort of Amarkot, which rises bare and square out of the desert sand. One can imagine that August day, with the parching wind beating the fine, sharp sand of the desert against the purple stained bricks, and grinding them to grey frostiness. Here the Pathan chatelain, taking pity on the outwearied princess offered her asylum. Humayon, however, must go on; there was no rest, no shelter for such as he. It was four days after the sorrowful parting that a courier rode post-haste after the wanderer telling him, that a son was born to him—his first, his only son—Akbar the Great. Many many stories equally as interesting are to be found in India Through The Ages.

THE WILD WIDOW, by Gertie de S. Wentworth James—(Werner Laurie, London) We do not remember having read any other book by this author, but the present one is remarkable indeed, each chapter containing something startling. It would hardly seem possible for so many events, as the author relates, to be crowded into so short a period of life. The Wild Widow after an extravagant honeymoon of considerable length spent abroad going everywhere, seeing everything with never a thought for the future, returns home with her husband to find themselves almost penniless. They take a small cottage in some dreary out of the way place, where they are both utterly miserable, keeping no servant, knowing no one, her husband spending most of his time in bed, no prospect of things improving, for he did not like work and she did not see how she was to get any. When one day out-walking through some fields she stumbles on a dead body and runs to inform the nearest Doctor that it is her husband. What follows is truly tragic. She only now discovers how she loved him and acts the bereaved widow beautifully. She speedily consoles herself however and at Monte Carlo with her insurances money tries a system which is most successful—Invests her funds in Grey Rubbers which is more than successful in fact has a great time—But it is not all gold that glitters, our widow had much wealth but she also had a secret she was not a widow at all. The corpse was that of another man. There are many characters introduced all well drawn, The Wild Widow being a remarkably clever woman of the world who extricates herself out of most difficult situations and keep the secret until the very end, when every thing ends well and the insurance money is returned.

MOUNTED POLICE.—Few people know how general it is to have Mounted Constabulary throughout the entire world. Their ability to cover ground in a remarkably short time is surprising. They are to the Police what Mounted Infantry are to the Army. The Mounted Constabulary are proving their superiority over a body of Police every day, as did the Mounted Infantry in the war in South Africa. Canada have them to cover the vast North-West and much has been written to their credit by the Press of the country. Of how they travel thousands of miles after some criminal and by the way none of them ever manage to elude these galloping guardians of the peace, much has been said. South Africa has large bodies of these men to prevent the ravaging of sheep and cattle by the natives of the hills. The State of Pennsylvania being rich in coal fields which are operated by the peasantry of Southern Europe has numbers. The Police were started by Governor Penny father to keep down the strikes that were at all times taking place in some part of the State and endangering the lives and property of citizens who were in no way interested in the issue of the strike. The Governor appointed Captain Groom of the Philadelphia City Troop, Superintendent, and this man after thoroughly investigating all the other forces he could, started "under difficulties only met with in America" to organise the body under the name of the Pennsylvanian state Police Force. The men available were men who had good discharges from the regular army, and could pass the physical examination. To start with the press was against him likening Groom and his men to Russian Cossacks having cartoons of the Police cutting down the poor miners as the Cossack did in the Jewish massacres. Now these men are stationed out in detachments of from two to six men throughout the country keeping order among the Foreigners and can all be called in, in case of a strike in a few hours, notice.

MR. JAMES FOLAND, of Newcastle, co. Down, has been presented with a barometer on behalf of the Lifeboat Institution on his retirement from the position of coxswain. He was connected with the institution for forty years, and has saved twenty-six lives.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

Its Possibilities.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 15.

In a lecture before the United Service Institute at Simla to-day, Major McMunn sketched the advance which had been made in army organisation in England since the South African War, and defended Mr. Haldane's Territorial reorganisation. The new force, unlike the old, had a definite role before it, a definite place in the world, and a definite object to aim at. The General Staff and the Secretary of State are not riding for a fall. The new force they have created is capable of becoming a real auxiliary to the regular troops. If the country will consent to put all its youth through this force, the organisation is such as to render this practicable. If the country refuses, at any rate the ground has been cleared for a gradual advance by the removal of the obstacles presented by the Volunteer and Yeomanry system. Regarding the Territorial Artillery, Major McMunn said that for some reason, best known to the Unionist press, it was constantly asserted that the batteries had been reduced. As a matter of fact, however, a cadre remained of which the completion to ordinary strength would be a simple matter.

General Scanlon, who, presided, and who, like Major McMunn, has recently returned from home, where he has studied the progress of Mr. Haldane's Territorial Force, pointed out that at least the new arrangement offers possibilities of a larger reserve for support of the line than existed before. It also affords the skeleton of an efficient army upon which the country can at any time build up the required flesh and blood. It was not for soldiers to criticise it; but upon one thing soldiers were determined, and that was to endeavour to make it a success.

BREACHES ON THE N.-W. RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 15.

There is fortunately little goods traffic on the southern section of the North-West Railway at this season of the year, so the breaches on the line in Sind, due to heavy rainfall, will not cause serious inconvenience to trade. It appears that they should be repaired in a fort night.

KARACHI, JULY 15.

The breaches on the Karachi-Kotri section of the N.-W. Railway have not yet been repaired.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Karachi, says the Malir Bridge breach is being filled up and may be ready for trains to run through in ten days or a fortnight. Of this he is not quite certain. The breaches between mile 72 and mile 81 will be repaired in about four days. A diversion is being put in at the two big breaches at mile 75 and 81 near Latifchang. The engineers say the diversion will be completed in about four days' time. At present mails are being run through to Malir, where they are transhipped over the Tolandhi side and sent on by train to mile 72 (beyond Brasdabad). They are then taken on trollies to mile 78 and transhipped again over a breach into some trollies the other side of the breach. These trollies take the mails on to the next bridge, and the mails are then loaded into the train and sent into Kotri. The Railway authorities hope to get first and second class passengers through in a few days.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 15.

Lieutenant Porter, Royal Engineers, is appointed to the State Railways and posted to the North-Western Railway.

The following officers have been confirmed in the Political Department:—Lieut. Pritchard, 52nd Sikhs; Captain Gale, 8th Rajputs; Lieut O'Gilvie, 46th Punjabis; and Lieutenant Gabriel, 37th Lancers.

Lieutenant Cameron, No. 5 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, is selected for appointment to the 25th Mountain Battery, Maymyo.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is much to be deplored that an Ex-Viceroy and Governor-General of India should, at the present crisis, re-open afresh an old subject which, although finally settled once for all, is still causing much anxiety to the authorities out here, or in other words, to the men on the spot. It was fully believed that with Lord Curzon's 12 famous problems to which he had devoted unremitting attention, he would have been satisfied; but it seems not, for his Lordship since his retirement from India has been much in evidence before the Home public, quite unlike other Viceroys, and now he comes forward again with the debateable subjects, Afghanistan and the Partition of Bengal, the latter of which being a creation of his own. Lord Curzon knows well enough, without being reminded, why he severed his connection with India, particularly at a time when he should have stood firm as one of the builders of the British Empire and carried out to the end the National work which he had at heart in the interests of the people of the country, which could and would have been done with the two years' extension had he only loyally carried out the orders of the Secretary of State in India; but unfortunately his restive nature, coupled with a determined will which would brook no opposition—he was, even at that time, not slow in showing it—at once resigned rather than submit to the ruling of higher authorities. Perhaps, recently, there was never such a passage of arms between a Viceroy and the Secretary of State which caused quite a sensation in India, but as one cannot pull against recognised higher authority the weaker must go to the wall and so Lord Curzon went. He now returns again to make things hum a bit, but Lord Morley being quite a passed master in the art of rapier-like thrusts, did not spare Lord Curzon, who at last met his foeman. The unnecessary hint to take effective measures for peace and order would have been better if not referred to at all, as there was no need for it. And what must be said of Sir Bamfylde Fuller's sudden re-appearance about the same time as Lord Curzon on the subject of his pet scheme? He too had to follow his late Chief because he could not remain and carry out the orders of the Government of India loyally, and for this one great reason he ought to have remained silent and left the verdict to the public.—Yours, etc.,

OBSERVER.

ALL the toys of the little son of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, who is visiting Paris, have been insured by his father in case they get lost or damaged on the journey.

A WAY THEY HAVE IN AMERICA.

Conventions and Candidates.

"God takes care of drunkards, of little children and of the United States." With the quotation of this American saying M. Ostrogorski concludes his account of the National Conventions which nominate for the Presidency. When he describes such gatherings as "a colossal travesty of popular institutions," he is by no means more severe than many American political writers. The most extraordinary feature of these gatherings is the fact that a representative assembly, meeting avowedly for deliberation on a most momentous question, allows itself to be surrounded by a mob of ten thousand excited spectators, largely consisting of organised claques, introduced on purpose to stimulate enthusiasm in favour of particular candidates. Again and again the leading American papers have protested against a system which places the delegates under a steady fire of emotional suggestion from enormous crowds of irresponsible sightseers and partisan enthusiasts in the galleries. Argument and satire are alike unavailing.

There are three occasions in a National Convention when there is reason to expect a scene of considerable uproar. One of these is the moment when, in the course of the nominating speeches, the first reference is made to a popular candidate. The eloquence of these speeches is itself remarkable for extravagance of language. The orator will predict, for example, that the nomination of his candidate "would sweep from the storm-beaten coast of the Atlantic to the Golden Gate of the peaceful sea. With him elected in vigour of his life and plentitude of his powers, beloved at home and respected abroad, with our free institutions and our imperial domain, we should need no Bartholdi Statue standing at the gateway of commerce with uplifted torch to typify the genius of Liberty enlightening the world; but our history under a Republican President, administered upon a Republican policy, would of itself bear witness to all times and to all people that America is the greatest, freest, most prosperous country upon which the sun in his course has ever looked down." In spite of this eulogium the candidate in question obtained only thirteen votes in the Convention out of 813.

A PLATFORM TRICK.

As a rule the nominating speaker, though his address may be long enough to fill a column and a half of solid newspaper print, contrives to refrain from any mention of his hero's name until he introduces it as the climax of his peroration. Then begins chaos, or Bedlam, or pandemonium, or whatever else you may please to call a scene of hysteria unrivalled in any other political gathering. M. Ostrogorski sums up the whole spectacle by asking you to suppose a crowd of 15,000 persons all attacked at once with St. Vitus's dance. Mr. Murat Halstead, the veteran American journalist, could find no adequate comparison in such a case except by suggesting that his readers should imagine all the hogs ever slaughtered in Cincinnati giving their death squeals together. The "timed ovation" has now become a normal feature of a National convention and reached a climax when the Republican gathering at Chicago cheered Mr. Roosevelt's name for almost fifty minutes. There have been many such scenes in the Conventions of the past. In 1892 at Minneapolis the first mention of Blaine's name produced an effect like that of setting a lighted match to a powder magazine. After ten minutes' cheering the crowd seemed almost exhausted. Thereupon a journalist's wife who happened to be on the platform jumped to her feet, and using a white parasol as a baton, started a new outburst. The Blaine cheering lasted nearly twenty-five minutes, and yet, after all Harrison was nominated. At the Democratic Convention in Chicago ten days later the

CLEVELAND "BOOMERS"

contrived to keep their racket going for twenty-six minutes. Four years ago the Conventions for both parties were exceptionally dull, for in each case the result was a forgone conclusion. That did not, however, prevent the usual display. The moment that the words "Theodore Roosevelt, of New York," escaped the lips of ex-Governor Black the Convention was on its feet, flags were waved, and "the air was rent with continuous and prolonged shouting from thousands of throats." An immense portrait of the President, borne aloft by three men, was placed in front of the platform. A young man with a megaphone and a banner leaped to the stage, and as he swung the banner from side to side shouted the name "Roosevelt," which was quickly taken up by the whole Convention. The NewYork delegation, massed behind its own banner, started on a marching tour of the hall, in which it was joined by other states. It was twenty-three minutes before the chairman called for order. Every one knew that the Democrats felt nothing like such enthusiasm for Parker as the Republicans did for Roosevelt, but it was necessary to make a show of equal zeal. So, when the name of Alton B. Parker was presented to the Convention by Mr. Littleton the marching under the State standards, the displaying of Parker portraits, the band-playing, the flag-waving, the

SHOUTING THROUGH MEGAPHONES

and the general uproar lasted for thirty-one minutes by the clock. But at this Convention there was one candidate who, although known to have no real chance of success, was determined to challenge the popularity of the favourite. Accordingly, instructions were issued to the Hearst partisans that whatever might be the Parker demonstration they were to outdo it. Thus, as soon as Mr. Hearst was named as the choice of California the same routine of hysteria was gone through once more. In front of the platform were stationed timekeepers to tell the processionists every time they came round how many more minutes they would have to undergo their ordeal before reaching the level of the Parker record. The length of this demonstration made the Convention tired and cross, with the result that during the last ten minutes or so of Hearst's thirty-one several fights broke out in different parts of the hall.

Another sensational moment is that of a "stampede." This most commonly occurs when in the course of the voting a candidate who was not very prominent at the beginning of the Convention develops such strength as to have a good chance of success. Then comes the "break." One after another the heads of delegations that have grevously voted for other candidates ask permission to change their votes and give them to Mr. So-and-So. When a stampede is on the way the only means of preventing is to secure an adjournment, but unless the danger is detected in good time, the Convention becomes too excited to permit such a course.

The last opportunity of a great demonstration is when the successful candidate is formally announced by the chairman as the choice of the Convention. One of the most striking of such scenes occurred in 1868 when Grant received his first nomination. Thomas Nast, the most effective political cartoonist America has yet produced, had prepared a surprise for the Convention. The moment Grant was announced as the unanimous selection of his party a blank curtain at the back of the Convention stage was drawn up, revealing a large cartoon. It was a picture of the entrance to the White House with two pedestals one on each side, bearing the words "Republican Nominee" and "Democratic Nominee" respectively. On the Republican pedestal was the figure of Grant while Columbia stood by pointing to the empty place opposite. Below were the words "Match him!" The display was entirely unexpected except by a few party leaders who were in the secret, and the suddenness of it left the crowd silent for a moment. Then, as soon as the Convention realised how its own feeling of pride in its champion had been expressed by so graphic a symbol it burst into a roar of exultation.—"H. W. H." in, the "Manchester Guardian."

DREAMS FULFILLED.

Some Remarkable Stories.

There are innumerable instances on record, established beyond doubt, of problems having been solved during sleep. Take the case of Professor Lamberton of Pennsylvania University. He had worked long over a most difficult geometric problem, and to his amazement awoke one morning and saw the answer, absolutely accurate, on the wall directly in front of him.

Oddly enough, his colleague, Dr. Hilprecht, professor of Assyrian, had a similar experience. He dreamed that a tall, gaunt priest of the ancient god Bel stopped over him and explained how two pieces of precious stone taken from his own temple at Nippur might be put together so that the mysterious inscription upon them could be made intelligible. Next morning the famous scientist carried out the dream directions, with the very best results. He deciphered the inscription at once, long as he had laboured over it in vain.

THE LOST CHEQUE.

A certain lawyer sat up late one night writing letters he had not been able to finish during the day. It was past mild-night when he went out to post them and when he returned and was undressing he paused in dismay, missing a cheque for a large sum received during the day and taken home with him. In vain was the house ransacked at that late hour. He went to bed, convinced that the lost cheque must be in the house. An hour later he fell into uneasy slumber, and beheld as with eyes of the flesh the pink cheque curled about an area railing four or five doors from his own house.

So real was the dream that the troubled man woke up, dressed, and, slipping noiselessly down the stairs into the street, walked along the pavement to a spot still seen vividly in his mind. And there, sure enough, standing edge upward and partly curled about the railing, was the missing cheque. "I think," he reported to the Psychical Research Society, "my subconsciouness must have noticed it fall from my pocket as I walked to the letter box; and my subliminal self pointed it out to me in sleep."

A DREAM OF THE INDIAN MUTINY.

It is curious how some terrible catastrophe yields a crop of dream warnings. The Indian mutiny recorded many; especially such episodes in it as the siege of Lucknow and the awful massacre of Cawnpore.

About a year before the flame of discontent spread among the Hindus, the wife of General Torrens dreamed that she saw her daughter, Mrs. Hayes, and the latter's husband, a Captain in the Army, attacked by the savage sepoys. A fearful struggle ensured, in which Captain Hayes was killed with all those attendant circumstances of horror that make the mutiny history one long nightmare.

Mr. Torrens was deeply impressed by the vividness of that dream, and the next morning wrote to Bombay imploring her daughter and children to come home at once. And she wrote again and again showing the profound impression made, and was altogether so earnest, emphatic, and insistent that Mrs. Hayes felt obliged at least to send home her children, while she herself remained a little longer with her husband.

When the mutiny broke out Captain Hayes fell into the hands of a party of Mahomedan sepoys, who first put his eyes out, and then killed him by inches with most fiendish cruelty. His wife, however, although suffering all the horrors of the siege of Lucknow, escaped with her life, and was taken home after the relief of the city by Sir Colin Campbell.

A CURIOUS RECOVERY.

The records of the Psychical Research Society contain no more curious dream case than that of Mrs. E. Thompson of Indianapolis.

One September day she left her house unattended for a few hours, while she went out for an afternoon's shopping. In her absence in came a couple of burglars who had watched her go out. They ransacked every room, taking with them all the portable valuables they could lay their hands upon.

Among the missing articles was a little papier-mache box containing jewellery of no great value. The box, however, Mrs. Thompson valued highly by reason of sentimental associations. The police did little, and in a week's time the episode had faded away. But one night when the mistress of the house went to bed early she had a curious dream.

"I thought I groped my way into the coal cellar," she said, "and, stooping, my finger-tips touched my precious little box which was hidden away among the fine coal and dust. Next morning I spoke to my daughter about the dream; but she ridiculed the idea of finding my box of jewels in the coal cellar. And with that the matter dropped; no search was made. We looked upon the dream as a mere freak of the sleeping brain.

"Nearly a year later however in the following August, Mr. Thompson went into our cellar to see how much coal we had left with a view to stocking up for the winter. He was astonished to see sticking out of the dust a little parcel wrapped in newspaper. Picking it up and opening it he was much puzzled to behold my missing box of trinkets. And the newspaper bore the very date of the burglary—September 30, 1897."

IT is officially announced that their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Minto will pay a short visit to Dhera Dun towards the end of this month. They will be accompanied by Colonel Pinhey, Private Secretary, Colonel Victor Brooke, Military Secretary, and Captain Jelf, A. D. C. No dates have yet been settled.

IN view of the attention directed at the present time to the threatened extinction of the forests in America, it is interesting to notice that, according to Mr. T. Erskine, British Consul at St. Louis, a scheme is on foot for the formation of a Corporation to control the yellow pine timber lands of the Southern States. In Mr. Erskine's report it is estimated that 160,000,000,000 feet of yellow pine are still standing in the States; but as 13,000,000,000 feet were cut last year and the demand for this timber seems likely to increase, the extinction of the Southern forests appears to be seriously threatened at no very distant date. The objects of the proposed Company would be to regulate the cut, patrol the forests to prevent fires, and protect growing saplings in order to ensure a supply for the future.

IN A TURKISH PRISON.

A British M. P.'S Experience.

THE story of a British M. P., William O'Brien, who recently visited a Turkish prison in Jerusalem, adds a graphic as well as ghastly page to the long record of prison interiors. The writer, with his wife and dragoman, Alexander arranged a visit to the Jail with the Governor General of the territory, who accompanied them. The risks which the Englishman unknowingly ran and his unconscious play of heroism, are amusingly told. To quote from the New York "Sun":

It never once occurred to me that the visit was to be otherwise than an ordered inspection of ranges of cells and private interviews with meek prisoners covering under the eye of the Governor—a mere commonplace ceremonial of the Irish or English order, with, of course, an element of Oriental backshish thrown in. There seemed to be some hesitation about unlocking the second gate, and Alexander, with a length of face I did not in the least understand at the moment, asked me if I really desired to go in. "Why, certainly," was the reply. "What on earth else did we come for?"

The little wicket in the inner gate was thereupon unlocked and the Governor was the first to step into the prison courtyard, I immediately followed. Alexander crawled through it with a countenance lengthier than ever, but with the expression of resignation with which the Oriental accepts the maddest freaks of "English" eccentricity (for as to expecting the Oriental to master the difference between "English" and "Irish," however humiliating to our national pride may be the confession, you might as well expect him to understand the controversy whether the main street of Dublin ought to be called "O'Connel Street" or "Sackville Street"). The lock of the little wicket then immediately clicked, and we stood in the open courtyard with the two iron gates to freedom locked behind us.

The Governor, the dragoman, and myself were no sooner landed inside the locked grilles than from all sides there poured in upon us

A HORDE OF SAVAGES

about as undesirable looking as ever glared upon you from a chamber of horrors—with the additional drawback of being hungry flesh and blood instead of wax. We were, in fact, in the midst of one hundred and sixty of the choicest bandits and assassins of the Turkish Empire, some of them waiting to be hanged, and all of them pretty well deserving to be and from their throats came the yell which makes one word, at least, of the Arabic language as familiar as the name of Cook to the European traveller—the hoarse hungry yell of "Bakshish!"

I soon began to distinguish amid the mob two prison warders each carrying a whip, but in little else, either of dress or, indeed, physiognomy, distinguishable from their murderous flock. The purse of medjidiehs and "metallies" had been confided to Alexander; but as it was now evident that the distribution of the coin was to be the first and indeed only practical business of our visit in the eyes of the wolves who were leaping in upon us, the purse-bearer began to evince a nervousness that soon grew to panic.

A happy thought, however, of the Governor saved the situation for the moment. The purse was transferred to my wife, who from her seat on the safe side of the grille was able to make the distribution in small quantities without any danger of a general grab with tooth and claw. A short speech of remonstrance from the Governor, reinforced by an unceremonious application of the warders' whips upon the bare shins of the ring-leaders, obtained a temporary success for an arrangement by which the headsman of each dormitory of eight or ten convicts came forward to the bars to receive his comrades' allowance, which was thereupon ticked off by the Governor on his note book.

But this was a slow process: it became more and more evident that nothing short of another miracle of the loaves and fishes would make the fifty francs of any avail to satisfy the multitude. They prest in more and more aggressively, with eyes like

LIKE DAGGER THRUSTS,

and greedy yells, some of them brandishing the tools with which they had been employed on prison labour and others utilizing skilfully the irons with which their legs were chained. The warders' whips, even if there was room to wield them, were no longer of any greater efficacy than a pitchfork to keep out the sea. The Govenor's face, I now noticed for the first time, was pale enough for a white men; but my first real suspicion of the situation came through a roar of pain from the unfortunate dragoman, who with an agonized groan, whispered to me, "They'll murder us!"

So little had either my wife or myself realized the situation—for understanding little of what was passing, and taking it for granted that all the passion and fury was simply the Oriental mode of scrambling for coppers, I was on the best of terms with our murderous friends, addrest some excellent observations to them in the English tongue, and was allowed to push them back in a rough and tumble way without resistance—so exaggerated. I say, seemed Friend Alexander's alarm that I burst out laughing. But the moment I saw his face, livid with terror, the laugh came to an untimely end. "They're pinching my arm like knives and threatening to kill me," "he whispered, and I dare say by way of rebuke to my misplaced merriment, "what will happen to my wife and children?"

The argument was not to be answered. But how to get away? For the two iron gates were locked behind us; the Governor and the two luckless warders were tossing—"rarinantes in gurgite vasto"—amidst the black deluge of rascality around us, and if it had once come to a rush they could have had our money or our lives, or both combined, before there would be the slightest chance of our being able to creep out through the tiny iron wickets between us and liberty. Even in the high tide of his panic a stroke of genius worthy of his illustrious protonmy inspired Alexander. Our supply of money is exhausted. We must go out for change," he shouted with whatever ghastly cheerfulness he could muster.

The promise of a fresh prey had an instantaneous effect. The wolves fell surlily back while the iron wickets were being unlocked, and Alexander and myself were creeping through the next moment, the locks clicked comfortably behind us, and we were safe in the guard-room, receiving the congratulations of the soldiers who had been watching the drama through the bars.

A CORRESPONDENT sends to a Calcutta paper the following moving tale:—"The relieving Stationmaster of Madhyaingram, while out on his evening walk to the railway line with a thick canvas bag to fetch some household requisites from a neighbouring shop, found to his utter surprise that two snakes are peacefully resting themselves along the railway line outside Harihrpore flag station. He stealthily went there and placed his bag in front of the snakes and began to sing; whereupon the snakes seemed to arouse from slumbers. Instantly it was observed that the reptiles found their way to the bag curling. Pluckily the creatures were captured by the R. S. M. and brought to Stationmaster's office. It was kept for show for three days when at last a cooly despatched the creatures with log of wood."

POWER OF MIND OVER MATTER.

THOSE who take the most radical view of the power of the human will to control the processes and reaction of the organism, even those that have been regarded as subject wholly to physical and chemical laws, will read with interest of a series of experiments by Dr. Otto von der Pfordten described in the "Naturwissens chaftliche Wochenschrift" in an article entitled "Electricity and the Problem of Attention." The author has shown, as he thinks, that the action of electricity on the human body may be modified or even neutralized by the state of the mind. Aspinals has already noted that electricians who when asleep have touched dangerous live wires have suffered no injury except a burn; and Jellinek found that an ordinarily deadly current did not harm rabbits when they were chloroformed. Says an editorial writer in "Evening Post" (New York, May 22), commenting on the German article:

"Of greater interest still are the cases, he cites, were the action of the current is neutralized by a man's strained expectation or attention. Electricians, he says, often touch parts of the machinery to ascertain if there is a current in them; and while this conscious and deliberate act results in no harm, unintentional contact with a less powerful current proves fatal. In experimenting on himself, Jellinek found that an unexpected shock of 350 volts was terrible, whereas an expected shock of 500 volts made little impression. But this was a bagatelle compared with the exhibition of courage given by Herr von Dobrowolsky who broke a wire containing 30,000 volts and picked up one end of it in the presence of several dismayed experts, without suffering the least harm. To do such a thing one must be absolutely fearless of death, or else one must have the force of an engineer who has learned to control the powerful electric fluid. This force, the writer declares, is will-power and he adds sententiously: There is something imposing in this idea that the will-power in such a case oppose itself to death as an equal force and comes out triumphant."

The writer is of opinion that Dr. Pfordten's case would have been stronger had he mentioned the kind of current employed in these various experiments. The difference between the direct and alternating current, or the rate of frequency of the latter, is often sufficient to account for ability to withstand high voltage. Be this as it may, the philosophical part of Pfordten's article is by no means novel. Not to mention, modern instances, the last work of the philosopher Kant was entitled "On the Power of the Mind to Master Morbid Feelings, by a Mere Effort of the Will." Says the writer in *The Post*:

"He dwells with particular satisfaction on the benefit he derived from deliberately training himself to breathe through the nose only, and on his success in overcoming a morbid melancholy which sometimes tempted him to commit suicide. This had its source in a difficulty in breathing due to his too flat chest, a defect which, being corporeal, he could not overcome; but its influence on my thoughts and actions I have mastered by averting my attention from this feeling, as if it did not concern me at all." And thus he recovered complete composure and cheerfulness by a mere effort of the will.

"Such a therapeutic application of will-power Kant regards as the converse of the state of mind which makes many lay readers of medical books fancy they have all the symptoms described therein. Dr. Huffeland was convinced that most nervous disorders are caused by mental indolence and passiveness, a weak yielding to bodily sensations and impressions and he cites Pinel, who found that during the excitement of the French Revolution a number of persons who had for years been weak and sickly became healthy and strong, this being true especially among the indolent members of the aristocracy, whose nervous troubles disappeared entirely. The Japanese have a special method of training the will from early childhood, and it has been plausibly argued that it was this sturdy will power more than anything else that enabled them to overcome the Russians.

CONGO BARBARITIES.

Torture and Death.

ANOTHER record of the gross cruelties which are practised even now day by day on the natives of the Congo for the sake of the money accruing from the sale of rubber has been received by the Baptist Missionary Society from their missionary, the Rev. W. R. Kirby. Mr. Kirby passed three villages which had been burned down by men in Belgian employment. The following is the description of a prison which he visited:—

"I visited the prison, a house of wattle and doub, about 30ft. long and 12ft. wide, consisting of two rooms with an open space between and a verandah in front and at the two sides. At each corner of the prison an armed sentry was stationed. On the verandah were seated between thirty and forty women, most of them with babies in their arms. My attention was called to one woman in particular, who was groaning and seemed to be suffering intense pain. On inquiry I learned that about a fortnight before the white man had raided Yaoselo, where she lived (the first village I passed through after leaving Bando), and had seized this woman with others, and had sent them to Lingomo. On the way she gave birth to a child but the soldiers would not permit her to be left behind, and she was now suffering agony as the result of her long journey. I judge the distance from Yaoselo to Lingomo to be at least forty miles. The two rooms of the prison were packed full of men and boys; on asking the "capita" the number of prisoners, he said, 'There are over a hundred persons and they have been taken from all the villages round about. They will be kept until their friends bring in the proper amount of rubber for the tax. I found that the majority of these people had been sent in by the white man as he raided the villages. I cannot enter into the details given me of the life of these people; they are too revolting."

The next village Mr. Kirby passed was not burned down, but "the white man had promised them (the villagers) he would burn it down on his return if the tax (rubber) were not fully paid. The Chief Bokata sat in front of his hut, and, with great difficulty rose up at my approach. I inquired the cause, and he said he had gone to the white man with his tax, but, as it did not weigh the amount demanded, the white man ordered him to lie down; his feet were tied to a stick, and, while two soldiers held them up, another struck them many times with a stick. This happened about a fortnight before and his feet were swollen to twice their normal size. As I passed through on my way to the next village, my guide told me the white man who occupied the Poste before the present one used to cut down all the plantains and uproot the cassava in order to drive the people into the forest for rubber, but it seemed such an inhuman action I could hardly credit it. (It was found subsequently to be true.) I passed Bongila on my right, and was told that the Chief Lingoma had been thrashed to death at the State Poste, Lingomo.

"I had started with the intention of preaching the Gospel to the people I met, and I tried to do this in each village, but they did not want it. 'Take this white man from us first, and then you can tell us the good news.' This was what they said to me in nearly every village. For three long, weary days I had tramped from village to village, and the same tale of distress and appalling misery was poured into my ear."

THE BRITISH RIGHT TO DULNESS.

THE British seem to be confronted by the bitter necessity of choosing whether they shall have dull speaches after dinners or no speeches at all. The dinners of the Royal Academy, with their faithful accompaniment of what Mr. Chesterton calls dulness, have almost seemed part of the foundations of the British Empire, but the president decided it would be more cheerful to omit the customary oratorical compliments to the Crown, the Army, the Navy, literature, art, the learned professions and other such diverting topics. After trying it, however, there appears to be a feeling that even dull speeches are better than dull silence, and the abolition of the speeches has stirred not only general regret but general anger. "No speeches could have been so dull," declares Mr. G. K. Chesterton in the "Illustrated London News," "as that abrupt and unnatural absence of speeches." Sir Edward Poynter, the president of the Academy, explained the innovation as arising from a reproach emanating from the Prince of Wales that people were kept sitting after dinner "when they might be going round the gallery." As if any man in his five wits, comments Mr. Chesterton, wanted to walk through ten rooms after a heavy dinner and study over a thousand pictures by a false light. If the real impulse was due to the fact that the speeches were too numerous and too long, and thus elaborate and futile, it must be remembered, he declares, "that there are different sorts of elaboration and futility appropriate to different occasions."

Mr. Chesterton is nothing if not fertile in suggestive enforcements of his idea. Dallying with the question of abrogated traditions, he produces the following:

"If we went to the theatre to-morrow night and after a spirited overture from the band, the curtain remained down for the whole evening, it might be possible to urge many ingenious arguments in favour of the innovation. It might be said, with truth, that many plays are dull; that there are

TOO MANY PLAYS

that the audience might in the interval be reading Plato or playing dominoes; it might even be said that there was something exquisitely artistic, delicate, and in the manner of Maeterlinck about a play so mysterious that it could not be seen at all. The most classic plays were those in which the great events occurred behind the scenes. Perhaps the most classic play of all would be one in which all the events occurred behind the curtain. But these ingenious arguments would not make the slightest difference to our positive sensation that the thing was a disappointment and very dull. The Royal Academy banquet was a great English ceremonial institution. If you do not like ceremonial institutions, abolish it, but do not abolish only the interesting part of it. If the people were interested in Royal Academicians at all, they came there to hear them on their social and oratorical side. They came to hear Royal Academicians speak, not to see them eat. They do not eat differently from anybody else. If they did, indeed, there might be some fun in it. If the artist's manner of dining had some of the distinctive qualities of his artistic style, it would certainly be more interesting than any speech. I have always wondered whether Sir Edward Poynter invented his own name in order to suit his pictorial method or chose his pictorial method in order to live up to his name; but certainly he is, as an artist, one who works with a fine and sharp point very delicate, and a little hard. If there were anything pointed about his way of dining, if he ate with a one-pronged fork, it might be amusing. If Mr. Briton Riviere's eating were modelled on a careful study of that of lions it might be an exciting spectacle. If Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema always flung his head far back and squeezed grapes down his throat, in the style of some Capuan reveler in one of his own pictures, then I admit that the Academy banquet might do very well without the dull accessory of speeches. But this is not the case. All these gentlemen eat their dinners exactly like other gentlemen. But as they would all speak in different ways but all eat in the same way, I cannot imagine why, for the purposes of a great national celebration, they should be allowed to eat, but forbidden to speak."

Sir Edward Poynter thinks Mr. Chesterton did the monarchy a distinct disservice "in suggesting that the abandonment of a social ritual came from that particular source." He adds:

"In our modern world the monarchy is a social ritual; and if the monarchy begins to abolish social rituals it will end by committing suicide. The whole point of a modern king is that if he is no longer master of the state he is still master of the revels. In other words, he will on due and proper occasion consent to bore and to be bored."

THE COUNTRY OF YOUNG FATHERS.

"Italy has received many names, most of them feminine. I think the lovers of allegory, in their exercise of fancy, have not perceived the actual masculine character, the vigorous, the fresh, the simple, and primitive fatherhood which is distinctively Italian," writes Mrs. Meynell, in the "Westminster Gazette." "It is the young paternity of the poor, natural and no doubt rash. To one who lands in New York, and drives through the commercial streets, chequered with sunshine and shadow through the trellis that carries a train overhead, New York seems to be a city of young Italians. With their shirts open, and their handsome heads erect, they drive all the carts and shoulder the bales. These are nearly all fathers, newly married, who have left a child unborn in the Piedmontese village, and will take some American earnings back to the mother next year.

"At home in Italy the contrast with English manners is chiefly marked in this—the young Italian father is grave. The men of his class with us have some version of the sense of humour, some obscure insistence upon irony at any cost—at the expense of dignity, nature of humanity itself—so that if, as George Eliot said, they make of life a 'vulgar joke,' then the very initial act of life, which is paternity, is the matter of their best burlesque, and a young man carrying his child is laughed at in the omnibus and the tramcar.

"In another class of our social world, at the end of the nineteenth century, intelligent persons made an inordinate appraisement of the sense of humour; it was rated at more than its just an honourable value, as is the sport of the hour; the exaggerations may be dated by the very clever weekly papers that were new about 1893, and have now been beaten as clever and displaced as new. I know not whether the example drifted down, or whether it came up from a Bank Holiday suburb into the editor's office which seems—albeit more unexpected—more likely, or whether the idol of 'humour' has been set up unanimously by the nation in all its classes and simultaneously. But the fact is manifest that one good custom, too singly followed has in fact corrupted the world at the very heart, and defiled—if it is too much to say poisoned—the original springs of life.

"There is no sorry derision, or thought of it, in the mind of a young father in Italy. His paternity does not hamper, or embarrass, or shame his youth. He takes his holiday with his child seated on his shoulder holding on by his black hair, in, or rather outside of the wineshop, and in the strolling citizens' procession of the streets; it is much if the boy son is set down so that the boy father, may take part in a slow game of bowls with his fellows. The father is gay enough, but his gaiety does not take the note of a burlesque of his paternity, nor does that of his friends. At St. Peter's at the Lateran, he seems to be entrusted—probably by the still younger mother kept at home by a still younger care—with the custody of the child at Sunday Mass. In church at Rome the front places of all are the right of children; and the father, unshouldering his boy, places him on the step with the communion-rails to hold by, and kneels behind him. Through those rails the child plays a private game of 'Can you see me?' with the servers, looking round now and again in search of his father's eyes.

"There was the father of the businesslike little girl who guided our automobile to the city on the top of a Sabine mountain. The direct way was so steep that the car boggled, and the child leapt upon the step and guided us by a gentler road. At the summit her father spoke to us, and his face shone when we praised his able child. Nor is it the rarity of children that makes them dear in these distant cities and villages of the populous mountains. The narrow streets can hardly contain the children that are born and bred in the narrow houses. They hang on the street steps and carry the sunshine as they go up and down.

"Poor these people may be, but not too poor for health, and not too poor for smiles. How seldom must these ancient walled villages communicate with the thoroughfare-valleys, or the railway, or distant Rome! Their people keep as yet their beauty and their light hearts. Something they will learn and unlearn when they become more accessible to the city; but one thing—the city being Italian—they will not learn: their mirth will not be turned to irony, their humour to banter, or their laughter to derision."

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for last 10 days ending 30th June.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the period
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for last 9 days ending 30th June 08				
G I P Ry Section	5,04,765	6,70,363	56,184	11,31,312
I M R system ..	1,46,429	2,66,267	43,082	4,97,730
A D O Ry	19,258	1,19,447	1,057	40,000
Baran-Kotah Ry ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total....	7,12,719	9,06,067	1,00,322	17,19,050
Actuals for corresponding 8 days ending 30th June 07				
G I P R Section..	4,47,891	5,81,945	54,580	10,84,416
I M R system....	1,57,287	3,11,006	50,501	5,18,844
A D O Ry ..	32,360	28,285	1,356	62,720
Baran-Kotah Ry..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total....	6,37,538	9,21,236	1,06,437	16,65,980
Increase (G I P R...	+ 58,876	+ 88,418	+ 1,604	+ 98,905
or I M R	+ 31,149	— 44,739	— 7,469	— 31,106
Decrease A D O Ry	— 13,060	— 9,138	— 519	— 22,717
Baran-Kotah Ry	.....	.....	.....	.....

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 4th July on 504-23 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	b 1,80,000	2,00,000	4,000	3,84,000
Or per mile of Railway	357	396	8	761
For previous weeks of half year	....	....	....	....
Total for 1 weeks ..	1,80,000	2,00,000	4,000	3,84,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year a	2,08,106	1,95,000	54,224	4,57,330
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	413	387	107	907
Total to corresponding date do. ..	2,08,106	1,95,000	54,224	4,57,330

a Includes Supplementary amounting to Rs. 73,843.
b Includes Rs. 70,000 on account of Haulage of Postal Vans.
Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 73,330
Do. to date..... .. " 73,335

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th July on 1,772·90 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	b 2,24,000	1,80,000	7,000	4,21,000
Or per mile of Railway	132	101	4	237
For previous weeks of half-year	....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1 weeks	2,24,000	1,80,000	7,000	4,21,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous yr. a	2,13,897	2,29,938	1,30,261	6,01,796
Per mile of Ry. do.	143	118	79	340
Total to corresp date do.	2,13,897	2,08,938	1,30,261	6,01,796

a Includes Supplementary amounting to Rs. 58,863.
b Includes Rs. 40,000 for Haulage of Mail Vans

FAST SAILING SHIPS.

Fine Ocean Records of Old-Time Vessels.

The two express Cunarders are just now busy record-breaking. They have gained the Government subsidy and have done speed in excess of that required to gain this. For many years now express steamers have beaten the best sailing-ship speed record, but this was by no means always so, and it is perhaps interesting to recall some of the notable performances under sail.

The ocean-going sailing-ship, which has for some four hundred and fifty years been a great—perhaps the greatest—factor in the civilisation of the world has been trust aside by the steamer. The spreading white wings are becoming rarer year by year. The raise of British sailors is almost extinct. But we still have sailing-ships as fine as any that ever floated; yet it shows how little we know of the sailor's art in these days, when even shipping papers consider a recent passage of the "King George" worthy of remark.

She came from Hongkong to New York in 107 days. Fifty years ago this would have been thought nothing of for a vessel of her size. The little "Thermopyloe," a third of her tonnage, once came from Foo Chow to the Channel in ninety-one days. And in sailingships, as in yachts, "time-allowance" for tonnage must be considered when comparing results.

But as far as British ships go, it may almost be said that there has been no oversea racing worth the name for nearly forty years. In the heroic days from 1840 to 1865 there was as much emulation and "carrying on" between the leading sailing-ships as there is now only in yacht racing. Ships are now built to carry well, are usually under-sparred as compared with clippers of old days, and are undermanned.

GERMAN SHIPS.

Carrying on cannot be indulged in. If it could, and if sailing-ship masters knew the winds as did the old-time skipper, for more wonderful work would be done than the passage of the "King George." And—sad to say—the only place to-day where wonderful work of this kind can be heard of is in the port of Hamburg. In that famous seaport, to large sailing ships are owned by Herr Laeisz, the "Preussen" and the "Potosi," which actually do perform wonders.

The first is credited with a corrected run of 368 knots, and both vessels can sail, under favourable circumstances, close on seventeen knots an hour, or over nineteen statute miles. They make wonderful passages, such as fifty-eight days from the English Channel to a port in Peru—round the Horn. Such work has never before been done.

For consistent good work in modern times in this country the iron clipper "Loch Torridon" has done well; she is credited with 341 knots in a day (lenght of day not stated) and 2,119 in a week (time not stated.) This is the fault of many of these sea records; most of the phenomenal runs recorded have been down south, running due east. In such circumstances the ship runs to meet the sun and shortens her day. But the ship's run at sea is always calculated from noon to noon, and there an error creeps in, which in public statememts is seldom accounted for.

AMERICA'S LEAD.

America took the lead in fast sailingship work, and Maury, the scientist, gave as far back as 1853, authentic, corrected accounts of great day runs, the best being these of the "Sovereign of the Seas" and the "Flying Cloud" both built by Donald McKay, of East Boston.

No such speed as this was attained by ocean-going steamers until 1882, in which year the Guion liner "Alaska," termed "the greyhound of the Atlantic," started on her career. An American "packet" ship (a vessel not quite so yacht-like as the clipper), the "Dreadnought," sailed from Sandy Hook to Queenstown in nine days seventeen hours an average speed of thirteen knots the whole way.

In the early days of Atlantic steam, the sailing-ship often sailed with the mail steamer from New York and arrived here first. In a period of twenty years this happened eighty-six times. The record for the Navy, which I give on Admiral Dyke's authority is that of the Zebra sloop which in 1867 sailed from Monte Video to Java Head in forty-four days; this would average over 220 a day, which, for such a long run, is very good work for a small vessel.

In Atlantic passages the following may be mentioned:—

"Columbus," Canaries to West Indies—35 days; average 4 knots an hour.

"Mayflower," the Pilgrims' ship—106 days.

"James Baines," New York to Liverpool—12 days 17 hours.

"Fidelio," New York to Liverpool—13 days 7 hours.

TO AUSTRALIA.

In her day the "Thermopylæ," the Australian trader already mentioned, was considered a wonder; she was quite a small vessel, but did the passage from the Channel to Melbourne in sixty days on her first voyage. She is credited with a day's run of 330, but in this case the length of day is not given.

The flying proa or canoe of the Pacific is said to sail at a speed of at least thirty miles an hour. Our old line-of-battle ships of the eighteenth century could with pressure be made to drive seven or eight knots. Very wonderful work was done by the old "Blackwall" ships of Green, Smith, Wigram, and others, which took the place of the old East India Company's ships when the monopoly of that celebrated corporation came to an end. An abstract log of one of them, the "Hotspur," has lately appeared. This vessels though "frigate built," and in no sense a clipper, made a passage from the channel to Madras in seventy eight days, which is particularly good work.

Many of Green's ships did as good work as this, and all this East India fleet made particularly good average passages. This was owing to the thorough knowledge of the winds possessed by their commanders, and also to the large crews they carried a watch of twenty-five persons being nothing out of the way, so that they could be sailed, and pressed, like yachts in a race. No such crews are carried now.

Even in the sea-clipper days a ship's company was only thirty, or say fourteen in a watch. Now our large sailing-ships of at least three times the tonnage of these "frigate built" ships and China clippers only carry a crew of twenty-five to thirty and the seamen of to-day are not to be compared with the men of thirty years ago.

A non-commissioned officer of the 6th Division of the Leichun has been sentenced to 3,600 blows and dismissed the service for smoking opium. At first General Wang Yin Kai obtained the permission of the Ministry of War to behead him. The condemned officer was removed to the execution ground, and when the decapitation was about to take place, says the "Mail's" correspondent, the whole of the troops belonging to the division knelt down before General Wang and begged him to spare the life of the unfortunate man, as he was only using the opium as a medicine. The general commuted the death sentence.

BY THE WAY.

LORD WARDEN OF THE CINQUE PORTS.

Lord Brassey, who has been installed as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports will be hard put to it to rival the thoroughness with which one of the most illustrious of his predecessors discharged the duties of his office. The great Duke of Wellington, when Warden, held his Courts, in St. James's Church, Dover, whither he went in procession, dressed in blue coat and red collar, followed by the pilots in blue coats with gilt buttons and primrose waistcoats. The Duke was always there on Court days, and we are told that he never neglected to take his place, though the business had become trivial.

PUDSEY AND ITS MORAVIAN SETTLEMENT.

The most interesting thing about the homely little town of Pudsey is the old Moravian settlement of Fulneck, which lies just at its edge. Here, in 1745, the most important of the Moravian settlements in Yorkshire, and one of the earliest in England, was founded by Moravian exiles, under the guidance of their famous leader Count Zinzendorf. At that time, says the "Manchester Guardian," Fulneck was a wild hill. The "Brethren" choose the place for its security and aloofness, and they soon turned the barren hill into a model settlement—an English Herrnhut. The twenty-six Brethren and Sisters who came into Yorkshire on a mission of evangelisation in 1742 met with a good deal of opposition and even rough usage from the prejudiced and ignorant Yorkshire folk. Hence the need for a refuge.

A PLEASANT PLACE.

The Moravians were helped by money from their friends in Germany, and by a load of timber from Moravians in Norway. They built a group of buildings, consisting of a chapel, houses for Brethren and Sisters, widows' home, a shop, and an inn and a boys' boarding-school. The place was a centre for preaching in Yorkshire, a place for the Christian education of children, and also a kind of monastic retreat for men and women who wished to leave the large world. Fulneck flourished, and still in changed days flourishes. It is a most pleasant place of pilgrimage, with its rich gardens and orchards covering the slope and its long line of stately buildings facing the south.

THOMAS INGOLDSBY'S OLD CHURCH.

St. Augustine, Watling-street, the rectory of which has been vacated by the death of Minor Canon Milman, was rebuilt by Wren after the Great Fire. The spire of this little church, like that of St. Martin Ludgate, was designed by Wren to contrast through a softly modelled contour with the robust and vigorous massiveness of the adjoining cathedral Dr. John Douglas, who vindicated the reputation o Milton from the calumnies of Lauder, was rectory here; and so was Richard Barham, anthor of the rather unclerical "Ingoldsby Legend," who seems to have been idolised by his parishioners.

CANADIAN CABINET MINISTERS AND ENGLISH.

A calculating Canadian has been reckoning up the ages of Cabinet Ministers in his own country and in England. He arrives at the conclusion that Mr. Asquith's Government is considerably the more juvenile of the two. The average age of the British Cabinet is fifty-two, whereas that of the Canadian is sixty-one. There are ten British Ministers under fifty, and only three Canadian. No Canadian Ministers is under forty, whereas we have two in the thirties—Mr. Churchill and Mr. Runciman. The youngest Canadian Minister—Mr. Lemieux, is forty-two. He recently went on a mission to the Government of the Mikado to negotiate an agreement in reference to future Japanese immigration into Western Canada.

THE CHIEF CONSTABLES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The "Police Review" publishes particular of the sources from which the Chief Constables of England, Scotland, and Wales have been selected. Of the forty-four English county Chief Constables only three have risen from the ranks, thirty-three being ex-Army officers and one an ex-Navy officer. Of the remaining seven, two are members of influential county families. In Wales two out of eleven county Chief Constables have risen from the ranks, and in Scotland nine out of twenty-four. Among the 123 city and borough Chief Constables in England, all have risen from the ranks except fifteen, the majority of these exceptions being ex-Army officers. With one exception, the Welsh Chief Constables of boroughs have all risen from the ranks, the exception being an ex-Army officer. In Scotland all but three of the borough chiefs have risen from the ranks.

APPLE-LAND OF THE PACIFIC.

Tasmania has long been known as the Apple-land of the South, but few at home, according to a writer in "Britannia" have any real idea of the money that can be made, and is being made, out of apple-growing in that island. Last year, for instance, there were many small orchards in the south which returned as much as 1,200 bushels to the acre, and one owner of four acres, who picked over 4,000 bushels of marketable fruit, which he sold at 4s. per bushel reaped a gross return of £800. As his expenses at the outside would not be more than £100, his profit per acre worked out at something like £175. Of course this was an extreme case, but orchards of twenty acres and upwards averaged fully 500 bushels per acre, and yielded a clear net profit of quite £1,500 in each case. The area actually planted at the present time in domestic and commercial orchards is about 20,000 acres, and upwards of half a milliont cases of apples were exported to England last year.

CAN MEN FLY LIKE BIRDS?

If, as is reported M. Marcel Deprez, a French engineer, has discovered a method by which men can fly like birds, he has been more fortunate than his predecessors in the same field of invention. As long ago as 1872 M. Clement Ader, of Paris, spent many years and more than £25,000, in designing an artificial bird for the purpose of human flight. The bird was 54ft. across, and was driven by a motor propelling-screw; but, although it is said to have flown a distance of 300 yards, nothing practical seems to have come of it. Herr Lilienthal sacrificed his life in similar experiments with a flying machine made by stretching linen over a scientifically curved wooden frame. Running down the slope of a hill against the wind, with the apparatus held in position by his arms, he was able to sail over a distance of a few hundred yards; but in his last flight, in August 1896, he fell to the ground after covering 200 yards, and fractured his spine. Messrs. E. P. Frost, R. F. Moore, and many others have experimented with "bird-machines," but all with unsatisfactory results.

A CRANK ON THE TUBE.

A correspondent writes:—There was much to see and hear on Sunday afternoon in all the ways and by-ways leading to Hyde Park. But no story I have heard is better than one of a scene on the Central London Tube as a crowded train was on its way from Oxford Circus to Marble Arch. The coach was packed, and the strap-hangers were three deep. All were tongue-tied with suffocation. Suddenly a middle-aged man spoke up bravely and clearly—"When I say 'Three' will everyone please shout 'Votes for women'? One!" he cried. There was silence. "Two!" There was more silence. "Three!" The hush could be felt amid the rattle of the train. The middle-aged man looked very vexed and disappointed.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF ANNA NICKEL.

To-DAY is the anniversary of my birthday, my first birthday, for I was born on the 15th July 1907 at 12 noon precisely. I am called Anna Nickel and am the very first of my race, so really am an important little person. Before I arrived upon the scenes there were no such things as Anna pieces in existence. I was only an idea, an intangible creation of the Human brain, a very useful idea no doubt, for example how often one hears people (ladies especially) described as "8 annas in the rupee," whatever that may mean; still, until I appeared no one ever saw a real whole anna. Fractions of me are called "pice"; they are bonid copper coins, people don't like them a bit, for they are grabby and soil ones gloves. Well, they can't say I am 8 annas in the rupee anyway, for I am British to the backbone.

At noon, then, last July the 15th, I the forerunner of a long race of Nickels assumed a definite shape and sprang from the close embrace of my maternal press. I am proud of the distinction of being the head of so important a family. Imagine it! the first, the original Anna. Our family has grown since then, for I have 50 million brothers and sisters, we are all exactly alike and even if you look through a magnifying glass you cannot tell any of us apart. What a fuss there was when I was made, and what lots of interested spectators came to see me; I was passed from hand to hand and much admired, and great things were prophesied for my future. My weight is only 60 grains, one third of the weight of a rupee; doesn't it sound small? Still, good things are wrapped up in small parcels they say. I have an elegant crinkly edge and really look like silver although I am only Nickel. Well, "Pouf!" the rupee needn't be so stuck up, for I am quite as useful as he is though don't buy quite so much.

I must tell you something about my ancient lineage, why shouldn't I? You humans are proud enough if you can trace your descent back even for a few centuries, whereas mine goes back through countless ages. I am directly descended from the great Nickel and Copper families who were in the earth long before humans were ever thought of, even poor Adam and Eve are nowhere. On my paternal side I hail from Canada, my mother's relations the Copper family come from Wallaroo in Australia (somehow the name "Wallaroo" makes me think of jumpy animals with pouches), I take the name Nickel from my father's family, because although there is three times as much copper in me as Nickel the latter is the dominant factor. The making of us all is a complicated process. The copper on being brought up from the mines is roasted and melted over and over again to remove all impurities. Eventually the pure copper emerges in the shape of little reddish coloured ingots weighing 6 to 10 pounds each and in this shape is shipped to Bombay. Meanwhile at the other end of the world the Nickel ore is dug out from the Canadian mines and subjected to a much more delicate and beautiful process of refining. The ore is reduced to oxide and heated in a chamber filled with Carbon Monoxide. The particles of pure Nickel leave the ore, and, combining with the gas for which they have a natural affinity when heated, form a gas called Nickel Carbonyl. When this is still further heated, the Nickel and the gas lose their attraction for one another and part company, a deposit of pure Nickel being thrown down which is easily collected.

Nickel and Copper do not seem to get on at all well together, they won't mix in the same Society and they rub one another up the wrong way if left to themselves. Familiarity breeds contempt. Our families behave for all the world like ill-assorted married couples. The smallest pinch of Manganese, however, thrown in when their temperatures are at their highest point of about 3000 degrees Fahrenheit is sufficient to exorcise the Oxide Devil who goes off in blue flame and the Union is then as perfect as can be desired, so that without further difficulty the Molten Metal is poured out into bars with the happiest results.

After this all is plain sailing. The bars are rolled into thin strips from which we are cut out and stamped like any other coin. Our faces alone require special treatment, though we are not given Massage. They have to be washed with Sulphuric Acid and permauganate of Potash to give them a good complexion. Finally after this treatment we are passed into the world. We do look nice and silvery, our crinkled edges are so smart. Some of us are even made into buttons or live on ladies' bangles. The first thing I did was to give a small boy an electric tram ride to the Victoria Gardens. I have been through many vicisitudes since then and am most popular. Last Sunday I was taken to Church and put in the collection where I was surprised to find many of my brothers. I think rupees must be very irreligious, for there wasn't one in my bag that day. I hope I shall be let out soon for I like best to sit in a pretty lady's purse, and I do think little Anna Nickel ought to have a good time on her first birthday.

AZILE.

Bombay, July 15.

NOT AFRAID OF MAN.

One of the most pleasant features of the drive through the Yellowstone National Park, in America, is the apparent intimacy between man and the animal and bird life in the Park. Thanks to the wise and stringent regulations, no shooting is allowed within its boundaries. "The result," says an English tourist, "is positively charming. Hundreds of little chipmunks, with their gaudy striped backs, scamper impudently about or peer at the passing coach from the roadside. The squirrel did not bolt for the nearest tree, but no dded a welcome. All bird life treated us likewise. Even the lordly eagle hovered near, and the wild turkey stalked unconcernedly through the rank grass. We perceived a doe and fawn grazing by the road. Not until we were within a few feet did they seek the shelter of the woods, yet not to fly. They simply moved aside. Here at least mankind was regarded as a friend—one who could be trusted. The only animal who ran away was a brown bear. He turned tail at the sight of a coaching party, yet it was quite a common thing for bears to approach close to the hotels at evening to feed on the refuse thrown out. It was an after-dinner relaxation for the guest to watch them feeding. They munched and disputed the choicest morsels, for the most part indifferent to the company. Only when we became inquisitive and approached too near did they retire; and these animals were perfectly free and unfettered in their movements. It may read like a fairy tale, but it is solid fact.

At High Wycombe, Jacob Popp, tobacconist and newsagent, who has been continuously summoned more than any other tradesman in England for contravening the Lord's Day Observance Act of Charles II., again came before the borough magistrates, but on this occasion was dismissed without fine or costs being inflicted, the four magistrates on the bench being divided in opinion. This was the defendant's 340th appearance, and the first dismissal in six or seven years.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

POLONAISE GOWN IN THE LATEST STYLE.

But there is a kind of country frock which is coming back to favour as quickly as though all the legions of past sartorialism were driving it to the forefront of the modistic battlefield, writes our Paris Lady correspondent. This is the polonaise gown. It is fashioned of coarse linen, shantung, or the new silky linen, made partly of flax thread, and is almost invariably fastened behind. For the supremely athletic girl, who rushes into her tennis frock with little or no regard to effect, so long as it is loose, enough to be perfectly "easy," this little toilette would hardly meet requirements, but the French girl is rarely enraged about sport to the exclusion of the subtler phases of the toilette, and the gown in question has been accorded almost a royal welcome. It is invariably laced all down the back, the corsage being perfectly plain and tight in front, with the waist carefully defined. The tunic is, however, drawn up into a series of folds at the back, in the same manner as the dresses of the eighties were fashioned, the only difference being the absence of a huge puff of pleated material in the centre. A short kilted skirt gives the finishing touch to this toilette, while nothing looks better when allied to it than a large "Charlotte," with a full crown, encircled with a twist of soft satin, and a pert little bow falling over the left ear.

MILLINERY FOR THE SIMPLE GOWN.

In spite of a temporary lapse in the allegiance which is always accorded to the Panama when the country and the river claim their votaries, and when even the joys of elaborate millinery are forgotten for the nonce it appears to have sprung again into favour suddenly and is worn more than any other type of headgear with these little frocks. Its plain and workmanlike exterior is discreetly hidden under the full voluminous folds of the long scarf of mousseline-de-soie draped round the crown and tied in a large bow at the side from which the ends fall softly over the shoulder. It has its rival, however, in the large shady hat of back crinoline, trimmed with soft-finished taffetas the colour of the dress, and which is swathed with fold upon fold almost covering the crown and one large chou like a monstrous cabbage rose in the centre, the colours shading gradually from the "heart" of the rosette to its outer folds. Another favourite is a broad-brimmed hat with beehive crown which is completely covered with tiny gauffered frills of snowy Valenciennes lace a simple garter of black taffetas caught with a buckle comprising the only trimming.

QUESTION OF THE PETTICOAT.

Notwithstanding the fact that the ultra tight gown demands its tight satin knickers in place of a petticoat, the total abolition of the latter is so far from becoming the order of the day that even the most advanced couturiere could hardly eliminate the sousjupe from her modistic programme. A soft clinging make of Louisine or merv is more popular just now than taffetas, while a light make of pongee is often chosen, and where the lingerie petticoat is worn, extremists are adopting a combination garment which comprises cache-corset, knickers and petticoat all in one. Many lingerie petticoats are besides fashioned with a deep hip-piece gored so carefully and of such fine consistency as to fit smoothly over the figure as though moulded after the fashion of the Directoire gown while a very deep accordion-pleated flounce falls limply from thence round the form, being headed with a band of "beading" threaded with soft ribbons. As a matter of fact, however, this craze for the ultra tight gown will probably be as fleeting as it was in the latter part of the seventies, and the woman who owns a precious store of rustling silk petticoats may cherish them in the reasonable expectation of being called upon to resuscitate them at no very distant date.

THE WHY.

"The Why? Every great book, almost wherever we open it, echoes with the demand," writes Dr. W. R. Nicoll in the "British Weekly." "Almost every long life is full of difficulties that lacerate the heart and perplex the mind. Faith is daunted and exercised in a thousand ways.

"We stood the other day by the new-made grave of a girl who died at the moment when a happy betrothal was ripening into marriage. We have just heard of two young and most hopeful lives that have been cut short as if by the sport of cruel circumstances. So utterly unthought-of were these deaths that it almost seemed as if the providential will had been directly exerted to frustrate and baffle what seemed fond and just hopes.

TRAGEDIES OF LIVES.

"Sadder still is the tragedy of lives which promise great things, which ripen slowly in the shade till the world had a right to expect the gift, and then darken miserably and close in shame. It looked as if they had been wasted uselessly, though we have been wisely reminded that no mortal can ever know the uses of another mortal.

"Perhaps the keenest questions are evoked by the agonies of the innocent. How can we tell the purpose of the fell disease that seizes on the best beloved and works its hideous will apparently to no purpose at all? Such lives we have all seen or known of, lives that counted, for almost everything in little circles of love, that counted, it may be, for much in the larger world outside, and they were taken, and not taken in peace, but taken under every circumstance of mortal anguish, and all the while the streets were full of men and women who, so far as the eyes could see, lived for little except to burden and shame their fellows. The world is full of broken careers, of baffled lives, of tragedies for which there is no explanation.

"Why is it that righteousness comes so slowly?

"Why is it that the best causes are so often wrecked by the foolish quarrellings of those who wish them well?

Why is it that the march of progress is so miserably impeded?

"Why is it that when a step in advance is made after infinite endurance and hazard there comes a reaction which makes it doubtful whether any ground has been won at all?

SOME WHYS TO ANSWER.

"Why is it that virtue is clad in rags and vice wears purple? That those who are a curse to mankind flourish and grow, while those whose whole life is for the blessing of the race travel their journey with hardly one ray of sunshine?

Why is it that so often splendid gifts are put in the possession of those who use them for the corruption and the degradation of their fellows?

"Why is it that the curse of war still exists, and that the prospect of its end is so dark and doubtful?

"Why are those long, obscure, untended agonies of the soldiers apparently to go on for ever? Perhaps the life of a nation may be worth even the tremendous cost of asserting it; but why should it be necessary to assert it in this way?

"Such are the perpetual questionings of a poor humanity, and we cannot answer one of a thousand."

Mr. Decimus Everett, who has been appointed chief constable of Preston, joined the police force as a constable after a university career, and did ordinary street duty for a salary of 25s. a week.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus WILKINSON'S
Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DARKENING HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

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PROVISION MANUFACTURERS
OF
LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.
Awarded 13 GOLD MEDALS for Superior Quality.
Purveyors by Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King
ARMY & NAVY RATIONS
In 2 lb. Tins.
COMPLETE PRICE LIST AVAILABLE.
Wholesale Depots: BOMBAY, KARACHI AND CALCUTTA
Where large and varied stocks are held for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Managing Agents: SAMUEL FITZE & Co., Ld.
RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA

It was certainly a good messenger who brought the news to your house that Ayer's Sarsaparilla makes the blood "rich and red." This means so much to those who are thin, pale, feeble, weak, and nervous. After Ayer's Sarsaparilla has cured you, carry the glad message to a friend or neighbor.
Perhaps you suffer from the effects of a warm climate. Prolonged warm weather seriously impairs the strength of many people. The digestion is slow, and the liver becomes sluggish. Impurities in the blood accumulate and cause that feeling of downhearted-ness and depression.
AYER'S Sarsaparilla
is of the greatest use in such cases. Its purifying, strengthening, and upbuilding properties will be of inestimable value to you.
As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.
There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.
Be sure you get "AYER'S."
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

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UNDERTAKERS & SCULPTORS,
PAREL ROAD, opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, BYCULLA.
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Oak, Elm, Pine and Teak Wood Coffins, English-made.—Wreaths, Crosses in Domes in varieties, from Rs. 4 upwards, per s.s. Persia.
Funeral charges moderate to suit all classes.—Calls attended day and night.

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ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
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And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

"GREATEST OF ALL LARGE OR SMALL."

THE HAMMOND No. 12.
Absolute Visible Writing.
Polychrome Ribbon Attachment, enabling operator to write in two colors.
35 LANGUAGES
IN
216 STYLES TYPE
ON
THE ONE TYPEWRITER.
THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD,
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Clean cool comfort, freedom from sunburn or peeling in summer, and chap or windburn in winter is secured by spraying on the skin Icilma Medicated Water. Invaluable for prickly heat and insect bites. Nature's Specific for sore eyes.
The secret of a perfect skin is
Skin-Tone
Only Nature's Icilma can give the skin the tone that resists heat, cold, wind, age or hard water, that never allows it to grow sallow, yellow or clammy, and that keeps it cool in summer, alive in winter, and always of a transparent delicacy.
ICILMINE (solidified Icilma Water) the only skin cleanser that contains no fat, oil, grease or soap, keeps the skin icy cool in summer and in tone in winter. A luxury for the bath.
OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES.
Icilma Co., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.
Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch
You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.
Really wholesome Confectionery
Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."
Sold by
Messrs PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay.
" PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.
If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.
It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.
TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 18, 1903.
IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the Family Doctor, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."
Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
ASK FOR CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

NO UNCERTAINTY as to the result of home-baking when you use 'Paisley Flour' (TRADE MARK) the pure raising powder. Cakes and pastry deliciously light and appetising. So simple to use—so inexpensive. The large-sized tin will raise half a stone of flour. BROWN & POLSON make it.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DR ROBERTS' POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DR ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ & 2/9 EACH
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An effervescing combination of the Fruit, Alkaline and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It quickly vitalises the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation.
Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.
Buy pale by chemists.
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JULY 14.] [BOMBAY, JULY 15.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	88	1/16	
2½ do. Rentes			
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	100		unchgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	83 1/4		unchgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	24 5/8		unchgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 11/16		unchgd
Do. in New York on 9th 53 1/2+1/4	53 3/8		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris ...	20·39 1/2		unchgd
Do. do do. Berlin,	20·39 1/2		unchgd
Do. do. do. New York, on 9th 4·87 unchgd	4·87 1/8	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate,	2 1/2		since 28th May
Do. Short London Bills,	1 1/4		unchgd
Do. 3 months' sight Indian Bank Bills,	2 3/8		unchgd
Do. 6 months' sight	1 7/8		unchgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8		unchgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...			
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3/4		unchgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1		unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 2 23-32d. unchgd.
Bar Gold per oz. 77/10½ unchgd.
*Closing tone of Silver:—Steady.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet and Easier.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Dull.
Total Sales	4,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	2000 ,,
Imports	22,000 ,,
Mid-Americans ...	...6·14—13
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	...7 11/16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec
5·63	5·29	5·13	5·06	5·01
—01	unchgd	unchgd	+01	+01
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	
5·03	5·03	5·07	5·08	
+01	+01	+01	+02	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	7,000
Do. do. last year ...	1,700
Exports to Great Britain	.....
Do. to Continent	2,000

Spot Cotton—10·90—unchgd

Futures—Month of Oct....9·45+13 } Declined early owing to unfavorable cables and advanced later on bull support and short covering.
Do. do. Dec....9·29+13 }

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—11—unchanged.
Futures—Month of Oct. 9·42+15
Do. do. Dec. 9·32+15
Closing Tone of Futures.—Quiet.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C.I.F.—38½—July-Aug.—Hull—Buyers—Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujarat per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship 58 July-Aug.—Antwerp—Value—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416lbs. ex-ship.—13|—July-August,—Havre—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 7/8 unchgd

Rubber :—
Para Rubber 4s. 1/2d.—Value.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
5 Boxes Rupees...	Rs. 9,000	Bahrein	National Bank

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [15TH JULY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 28th May
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent. „ 2nd July.
Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent. „ 2nd „
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 14th „

Money :—
The Bank of Madras rate was yesterday reduced from 5 per cent. to 4 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
There is no change to report in this market. All Banks are offering to sell at 1 3 27-32 T. T. and 1 3 7-8 for demand Bank bills without finding any enquiry. Credits are unchanged at 1-4 3 months' sight but bills remain scarce. Being Council Bill day the Banks as usual close early. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight.. ...	1s. 4d.
Do. 6 months' sight— ...	1s. 4 1/8d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	167 3/4
Do 3 months' sight. Marks	127
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	135 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	132
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	130 1/2

Government Paper :—
Rates opened to-day at 95 7-8 for cash and the settlement. Only a small business is reported but the tendency has been firmer and at the close there are buyers at 95 15-16. Calcutta market is advised as 96 for cash and 25 7-8 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	95 15
1st Settlement	„	95 15

Bullion :—
On Tuesday the London Bar silver market closed unchanged at 24 5-8 for ready but forward bars were up 1-16 at 24 11-16. New York market is 1-4 lower at 53 3-8. Locally the ready rate opened at 63 7-8 ex-duty, but buyers are off and the market closes quiet at 63 13-16. Forward rates are also easier as under. Bar Gold is unchanged.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	5	6
Australian Bar Gold	25	5	6
Sovereign Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
French Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	63	13	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	63	13	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	63	8	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The advance in the American markets has caused a steadier feeling locally and prices are slightly higher, but there is still very little doing in New Crop. There is again some enquiry for New Wardha-Hingunghat for Japan, but little actual business can be put through.

In ready Cotton there is a small business doing by exporters to Japan and Mills, but for Europe there is hardly any demand.

QUOTATIONS :—

OLD CROP.

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	235	July
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti.	219/20	„
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon.	213	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	207	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	207	„
Fine M. G. Juttia ...	200	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	195	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	200/1	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	192	„
Good Westerns ...	201	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	221/2	„

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	218/9	March/09
Good M. G. Broach ...	211/2	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	218/19	Jan/ 09
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon ...	213	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	206/7	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	206/7	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	195	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	192	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	181/2	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Firm.
Estimated Sales	5,000 bales.
Total Imports	5,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.
5·69	5·34	5·19	5·13	5·07
+06	+05	+05	+07	+06
D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar-Apl.	
5·04	5·02	5·03	5·04	
+06	+06	+06	+06	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is quiet but steady with only a small business passing. We quote :—

Ready...	Rs. 8	7 6 B. T.
September	„ 8	15 6 R. T.

Rapeseed :—
The market is quiet with little doing. We quote as under :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	9 0	0 B. T.
„ Brown Delhi ... „		9 1	0
„ Yellow Guzerat ... „		10 4	0
„ „ Cawnpore... „		10 2	0

Poppyseed :—
Ready... ... ...Rs. 10 11 0
Tone.—Firm.

Castorseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 31 4 0
Tone—Quiet but steady.

Cottonseed :—
Rs. 26 8 0 to Rs. 27 0 0
Tone.—firm.

Mowrasseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 5 11 0
Tone.—Firm.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, July	Rs.	6 5	0 R. T.
„ „ Aug-Sept. ... „		6 4	6
New „ „ Ap-May ... ... „		5 8	0

Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,365 X. D.
India	66 C. D.
Indian Specie Bank	56 C. D.

Mills :—

Coorla Mill	750
David	357 1/2
Kohinoor	732 1/2
Mancokji Petit...	3,127 1/2 Aug.

Miscellaneous :—

Badham File & Co	126
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	331/4
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,075
Marcks and Co.	126
Treacher & Co	585

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	572¼
Amritsar-Patti	117
Tapti-Valley	417¼

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	2,806	bales.
Wheat	2,256	cwts.
Linseed	1,300	„
Rapeseed	2,527	„
Gingellyseed	687	„
Poppyseed	2,700	„
Groundnuts	103	„
Castorseed	6,985	„
Rice	78,949	„
Myrabollams	1,069	„
Cottonseed	1,267	„
Mowrasseed	3,444	„
Gram	7	„
Jowar	nil.	
Maize	nil.	

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY EARNINGS.

Earnings for June 1908.	Increase or Decrease on previous year.	Increase or Decrease since 1st January 1908, over corresponding period last year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Traction-Horse...	Nil	— 85,440	—5,44,967
Do. Electric ...	1,50,323	+1,19,905	+7,40,181
General Lighting and Power Supply*...	29,993	+9,836	+60,228
	Rs. 1,80,316	+44,301	+2,55,442

* Exclusive of power supplied to the Tramway.

INDIAN GOLD MINE SHARES.

London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 15.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 15th July :—

Mines.	Share.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£1	0s.	£0 16 9	£0 18 3
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£0	7s. 6d.	£0 6 3	£0 7 3
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£10	...	£0 16 9	£0 18 3
Champion Reefs...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 5 3	£0 6 3
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 4d.	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Dec. G. F. Dev ...	£1	5s. 0d.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Dhar. Gold Mines.	£1	£1	£0 4 0	£0 5 0
Dharwar Reefs ...	£1	£1	£0 3 6	£0 3 6
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Glenrock, Ind.....	10s.	9s. 9d.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
G. F. Dharwar ...	£1	£1	£0 3 6	£0 4 3
Hutti	£1	£1	£1 8 9	£1 6 3
Hyderabad Deo ...	£3	£3	£1 18 9	£2 3 9
Ind. Mines Syn ...	4s.	3s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Kempinkoti New...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 4½	£0 0 7
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£1 15 9	£2 0 0
Mysore Reef Ord..	£1	£1	£0 0 4½	£0 0 7½
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 0 9	£0 1 3
Mysore Wynaad...	£1	19s.	£0 0 9	£0 1 3
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 3 3	£1 5 9
Ooregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 10 0	£0 11 6
Ooregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£0 18 0	£0 19 6
Burma Ruby Ms...	£1	12s.	£0 7 6	£0 9 0
Sangli Mines Ld...	£1	1s.	£0 2 9	£0 3 9
N. Mysore Mang...	£1	15s.	£0 16 9	£0 18 3

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,365 x. d
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 „	66 c.d.
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,475
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,130
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 „ 1½ „	64½ 16
Specie Bank	100	50	5 „	56½ c.d.
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 „	253
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 „	£52
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£18¾
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor....	£25	£12-10	6 „	£17½
	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	670

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	3,200
Albert (Kurrachee)...	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	99½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	200
Broach City.....	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French.....	500	500	25	xd. 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,500
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	50	490½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	110
Idian Cotton.....	125	125	11½	127½
Khangaum	400	400	25	230
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150½
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg.....	250	250	25	287½
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,020
New Moufussil Co.	400	400	50	635
New Berar	500	500	40	485
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	495
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	350
Sind and Punjab Co..	1,000	1,000	140	4,400
Sind	400	400	35	720
Surat City	200	200	24	230
Vellart U. P. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Wardhwan G. & P...	150	50	12	125

* c. d.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	475
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	165
Assur Veerjee.....	500	500	50	475
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	195
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	835
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	760
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	470
Century	500	500	50	380
Central India	500	500	85	1,695
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,072½
Coronation Milis....	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	260
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	98½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy.....	1,000	1,000	50	xd 970
David	250	250	20	357¼
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	610
Empress	500	500	25	315
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,380
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	515
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25	490
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	150
Indian Manufg.....	1,000	1,000	35	670
Indo-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	335
Jamshed Manufg	250	250	15	162½
Jewraj Balco	1,000	1,000	divid 35	395
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1,050
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	730
Kohinoor	500	500	25	732½
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	1,345
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,200
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,127½
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2950
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	.....	55
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	195
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	670
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 98½
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1000	1,000	20	825
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	830
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	910
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	550
Shelapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,400
S. Mahratta.....	250	250	20	190
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd 1,130
Stan	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,290
Textile.....	500	500	30	1,175
Union (V. Gopalji)....	1,000	1,000	50	300
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	20	520

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.....	100	100		xd 310
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	¾	15
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	127
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	9,900
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	82½	xd 2,500
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	122
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.....	O. £10	£10	Nil.	151
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	98
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company....	O. 250 P. 250	250 250	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	831½ 275
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	xd. 350
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16	152
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co.....	300	175	yr. 14	212
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	136
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	il.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A.....	200	50	p. c. 18½	180
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	33
Phillips and Co.....	40	40	p. c. 10	50
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	495
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p. c. 25	37
Syndicate	B. 10	10	Nil.	30
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co.....	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	O. 75 D. 20 £ 15 £ 250	30 30 30	... ...	dis. 11 dis. 5 1/2
Thackersand Co.....	100	100	p. c. 20	xd 260
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 34
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	585

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	xd 572½
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 „	117
Tapti Valley Railway Company.....	500	500	4 „	417½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 „	xd.102

MEN AND MATTERS.

"THE ONLY MAN IN CHINA."

The Dowager Empress of China has once more given evidence of her remarkable powers as a diplomatist by ordering the son and daughter of two leading rival Chinese statesmen to get married. In this way, she hopes to bring about harmonious relations between the two statesmen. There is probably no more remarkable woman in the world than the Dowager Empress, who, although not the nominal ruler of her country has obtained complete control over her nephew the Emperor, and who, by her strong will and iron hand, has earned for herself the title of "the only man in China."

FROM SLAVERY TO A THRONE.

Considering that in China women are regarded as being little better than animals, the fact that the Empress has risen to be mistress over 400,000,000 people is one of the most astonishing things in history. She was the daughter of very poor parents and her early days were passed among terrible hardships. At last, things became so bad that she sold herself as a slave-girl in order to help her relatives. For a time she worked as a kitchen-maid in a rich man's family, but, tiring of the life, she determined to better her position. Her opportunity came sooner than she expected, for one day the then Emperor issued a proclamation to the effect that all eligible Manchu maidens should present themselves at the palace to compete for the honour of being "secondary" wife to his Majesty. The little slave girl was of Manchu birth, and to cut a long story short she duly appeared at the palace and was chosen for the coveted position. She became a great favourite with the Emperor, and bore him an heir to the throne. From that time forward her power was established.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE AND MOTOR-CARS.

Until the accession of the present Emperor, Kwang Su, the Dowager Empress had to work more or less craftily to gain her ends; but Kwang Su proved himself so amenable to her will that latterly she has made no secret of her power. The Empress is one of the oddest mixtures of East and West imaginable. Cruel, sly, and a great lover of ceremony of all kinds, she is also highly cultured, and is very fond of music and painting. During the past few years she has shown great interest in motor-cars, and strange to relate, has taken up the study of Christian Science!

TAKEN IN.

People have all along wondered how so hard-headed a man as the head of the firm of Wernher Beit, and Co., could have been taken in by the enterprising Frenchman Lemoine. The fact is, Sir Jullius was but carrying out an engagement entered into by his partner, the late Mr. Alfred Beit. Lemoine undoubtedly convinced Mr. Beit of the genuineness of his pretensions; but then, alas! the dead millionaire, towards the end, had lost much of his astuteness and power of weighing up things.

THE QUICKNESS OF THE HAND.

What Lemoine did was a sleight-of-hand trick, pure and simple. Unseen by the onlookers he slipped in the crucible a genuine diamond, and the credulous were led to believe that it was the product of his secret formula. It is an old, old story; and it makes one rub one's eyes in astonishment that, in these knowing days, such a palpable trick could be capable of accomplishment. And what is even more astonishing is the fact that the fake should have served the purpose of extensive market manipulation. Indirectly, this fake has meant the market loss of considerably more than a million sterling.

THE KING OF CARTOONISTS.

Sir Francis Carruthers Gould, whose recent political cartoons have been on view at the Brook Street Galleries, was once described by Lord Rosebery as "the greatest asset the Liberal party possesses." And, indeed, there is no doubt a great deal of truth in the statement. Like many other artists, Sir Francis has been fond of drawing ever since his boyhood; although, unlike the majority, it was not until fairly late in life that he devoted himself entirely to the pencil. Probably his greatest successes have been scored with the portraits of Mr. Chamberlain, of whom he has drawn some hundreds of likenesses. The Tariff Reform leader is a great admirer of Sir Francis's work, and he once presented the caricaturist with his photograph on which he had written: "From the the real Chamberlain to the author of the fictitious Chamberlain."

AN ENFANT TERRIBLE.

"F. C. G.'s" native place is Barnstaple, and when he was a lad he was quite celebrated there on account of his clever drawings. One character who particularly took his fancy was the local gaoler, and many were the caricatures he did of that worthy. The gaoler, however, did not take these portraits in very good part, and one day, on beholding himself depicted as an elephant, he lost his temper, and went to the mayor and complained. The mayor was highly amused. "Oh," said he, "you must not take offence at that. He's only a youngster, after all." "Ah, but that's not the worst, either, your worship," returned the gaoler, sarcastically; "he's been a-caricaturing of you too!"

READY WIT.

Sir Francis's humour is by no means confined to his drawings. He has a rare gift of repartee, and on one occasion his wit presented what might have proved a nasty accident. Shortly after a General Election, he was giving a lecture one evening when in the course of his speech something went wrong with the lighting arrangements of the hall, and the audience was suddenly plunged in darkness. A panic seemed inevitable, but with wonderful presence of mind, "F. C. G." saved the situation by saying: "Ladies and gentlemen, I am very sorry, but there was so much gas used during the election that there is considerable difficult in obtaining a sufficient supply now." Needless to say, the audience was convulsed with laughter, and the timely sally averted a disaster.

THE JAM.

If H. H. the Jam of Nawanagar, better known to English sport-loving crowds as Ranjitsinhji, or "Ranji," had followed his original intention, which was to adopt a political career in this country, he might never have been Jam at all. At Cambridge he was a hot and enthusiastic "debater," and once inaugurated a discussion on the subject, "Should Cromwell have been beheaded instead of Charles I.?" The Jam excels not only as a cricketer, but also as a tennis player, having once beaten so formidable a champion as Mr. Renshaw. He is an expert golfer and a splendid shot, while he finds pure delight in fishing and in feats of horsemanship.

RANJI'S NAME.

When the Jam resided in this country many curious mistakes arose in connection with his name of Ranjitsinhji (which is pronounced Runjeesing). The "ji" at the end is equivalent to our "Honourable," and is not really a part of the name so that there was no discourtesy in his colleagues of the cricket field addressing him as "Ranjitsinhji," which would be equivalent to Mr. Jones or the Honourable Jones. Another blunder was perpetrated when "Ranji" was addressed as K. S. Ranjitsinhji Esq., for K. S. do not stand as the initials of Christian names, but as meaning Kumar Shri or son of a prince. "Prince K. S. Ranjitsinhji" was equally wrong, its meaning being Prince, Prince Ranjitsinhji."

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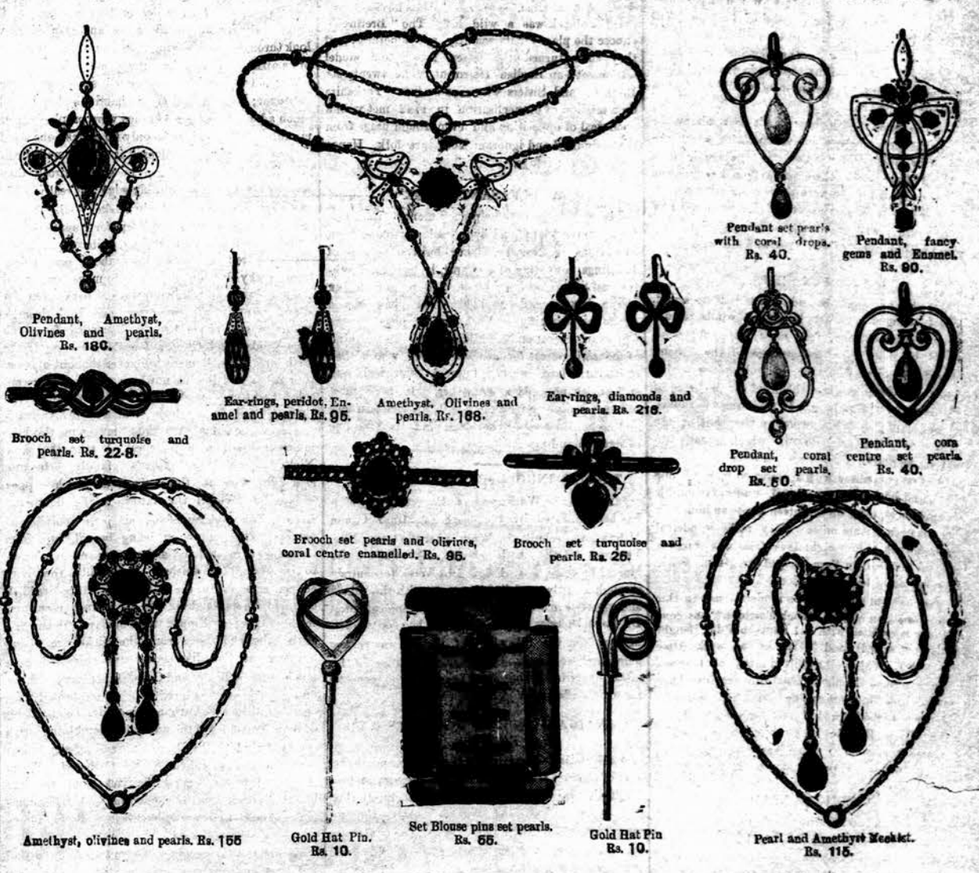
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Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 188.
Ear-rings, diamonds and pearls. Rs. 218.
Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 22-8.
Pendant, coral drop set pearls. Rs. 50.
Pendant, coral centre set pearls. Rs. 40.
Brooch set pearls and olivines, coral centre enamelled. Rs. 95.
Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 25.
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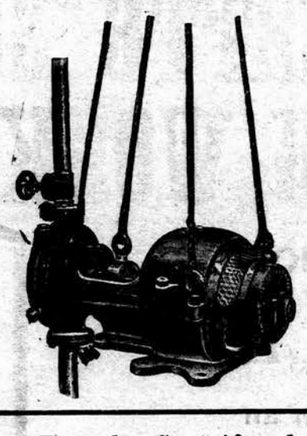

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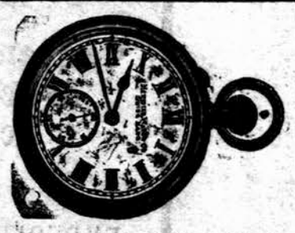

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